The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

The Spanish-Mexican Question.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols Lower.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Prince Albert* arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning, but, owing to the wires being down on the route between this place and Sackville, we were unable to transmit her news until this evening.

The *Prince Albert* brings Liverpool and London advices to Thursday noon, the 11th inst., which were telegraphed to Galway for the New-York Associated Press.

The news is quite meagre.

A telegraph dispatch from Madrid, received in London on the day of the departure of the *Prince Albert*, says that the Spanish Government has taken hold of the Mexican question in earnest, and declares that the difficulty must be settled in a manner suitable to the dignity of Spain. Hostilities are confidently anticipated.

A serious insurrection had broken out in Asiatic Turkey, but the particulars had not reached London.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the ex-electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has written another letter to the Directors, reiterating his former opinions touching the difficulty in working the cable, and expressing his conviction that it may yet be made available.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 11—Noon.

COTTON—Steady. Estimated sales to-day 6,000 bales.

FLOUR—Very dull and sales quite unimportant.

PROVISIONS dull. PRODUCE generally unchanged. TALLOW has advanced, especially Russian, owing to heavy frosts at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11—M.

Consols have declined, and are now at 97⅞@98 for money and account.

[NOTE.—We understand that the *Prince Albert* met with an accident to her machinery during the voyage, which lengthened her passage.—REP.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Post-Office Site—Mr. Forsyth and Mexican Affairs—Cuba—Purser Hunter to be Tried by Court-Martial—Slavers Captured, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Postmaster-General, I understand, will not move in the matter of the New-York Post-Office until after the adjournment of Congress, hoping that the appropriation may be increased by that body, and thinking it possible that the Legislature of New-York may authorize the building to be erected on the Park.

A dispatch to the Government says that Mr. FORSYTH will be here in a few days—I suppose to enlighten the Administration on Mexican affairs. Great Britain and the United States agree in regarding the forced loan as only an "objectionable system of taxation," and both Governments will make reclamation.

I understand that the English and French Legations here ridicule the rumor of an intention on the part of European powers to organize Cuba into an independent sovereignty.

A Court-martial will convene at Boston on Monday next for the trial of Purser HUNTER, of the United States Navy, on charges of intemperance and disobedience of orders.

Messrs. BUTTERWORTH and SICKLES arrived here this evening, in hot pursuit, it is said, of Collector SCHELL.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

By advices to the 14th of October, it is ascertained that the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Dale* was informed by the Commander of the British war-steamer *Conflict*, that the latter had captured three slavers on the African Coast, and the entire British Squadron nine, during the last six months. After making a cruise up the Coast, the officers of the *Dale* expected that she would return to the United States.

JAMES FULTON, of Tennessee, has been appointed a Purser in the Navy, in place of DANFORTH, resigned.

Official despatches state that the violators of the DIXON family at Beirut, had been convicted, and that an order for their execution would be asked of the Sultan.

The Legislature of Kansas were required to fix upon a permanent seat of Government before any Congressional appropriation for the erection of the public buildings could be made available. The seat was fixed in 1855 at Lecompton, and the money appropriated for that purpose expended. In April last, the Legislature passed a law over the Governor's veto, changing the seat to Minneola. At the request of Governor DENVER, a decision on the subject has recently been given by Attorney-General BLACK, which is that this law is void. The seat, therefore, must be at Lecompton, at least during the existence of the Territorial Government, for the reasons above stated. The money having been thus conditionally appropriated and expended, the change would be violative of the act of Congress and a fraud on the United States.

The President has appointed THOMAS MILLER Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, in place of SAM. MEDARY, resigned for the Governorship of Kansas. Mr. MILLER was MEDARY's immediate predecessor in a former office.

All the Government offices will be closed to-morrow, on account of its being Thanksgiving Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

The Administration still turns with longing eyes towards the Mexican Province of Sonora, which with its port of Guayamas, would be exceedingly valuable to the United States, and is of no value at all to our distracted sister republic. But the hope of getting it by diplomacy grows fainter rather than more bright. As suggested in my telegraphic dispatch last evening, there is scarce a possibility that any Mexican administration will consent to sell us any territory. Indeed it cannot be done without an amendment of the constitution, and no Government in Mexico can maintain itself that proposes to cede any portion of its territory and sovereignty. If JUAREZ, or any other man of liberal ideas, shall get into the Presidential chair, we ought not press him to a measure which must inevitably tend to break him, and plunge the nation again into the sea of anarchy. Our policy is to strengthen and sustain him.

Nevertheless Guayamas,—especially in view of our rapidly developing relations with China and Japan,—is becoming of vast importance to the United States; and a railroad route through Sonora is also deemed to be very desirable. The colonization scheme referred to in yesterday's dispatch is intended to accomplish the desired end. It is believed that the United States can purchase the railroad right of way; so GEO. LAW and other capitalists intend to buy lands along the line of the proposed road, open mines, and import laborers to operate them, whose picks and spades are designed to be less potential, when the time comes, than their ballots or bullets. It will be Texas over again. Sonora will be Americanized, and then declare her independence and drop very naturally into the lap of the Union. The scheme is a plausible one—and it is perfectly legal—for these men will go in peace, and become Mexican citizens at once, as they can under Mexican law, and thus acquire all the citizens' rights to participate in the Government, and control it if strong enough. Certainly it has the cordial sympathy of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is said, by the way, that Major BEN MCCULLOCH, after attending to some Government business in Arizona, also goes to Sonora to aid in developing the scheme thus set forth.

Can you fathom the motive for the persistent declaration that Spain is about to make war upon Mexico? I am unable to find a well-informed man here who believes it for a moment. It has been said that England and France have agreed to guarantee Spain in her possession of Cuba while she makes a demonstration against Mexico. Surely such a supposition cannot pass unchallenged. France *might* be willing to enter into such an arrangement, but England, never!—for it would be certain to cause the overthrow of any Ministry which should attempt it, the instant that the United States Government should assert the Monroe doctrine and demand of Great Britain to keep hands off. That the Monroe doctrine would be promptly asserted under such circumstances, unless it is to be abandoned forever, is inevitable.

But there is still another weighty reason why no such wild scheme may be anticipated. Everybody knows that there is in Mexico the most bitter hatred of Spain and the Spaniards, growing out, originally, of the atrocities perpetrated by the Spaniards during the war of independence, and intensified since by traditional brooding over it, and by the supercilious contempt with which Spain has ever treated her ancient provinces.

Consequently, the first gun fired by Spain against Mexico would be the signal for a simultaneous rising of the other masses of the people, who would forget all of their differences in a solid union to repel the much hated invaders. In such a contest ZULOAGA and the Church Party, in whose interest the proposition for Spanish interference has been suggested, would be crushed to atoms. Even the country curates—the poor Parish priests—would head the movement against the Church and the Spanish party; for it must be borne in mind that there is no love between the regular and the secular clergy of Mexico,—the former consisting of the monks in the rich monasteries and holding the immense wealth of the Church; —while the latter are the poor officiating priests who depend upon the insignificant fees which they receive from their parishioners, and are exceedingly poor.

Private letters just received from the City of Mexico would seem to make it very uncertain whether JUAREZ will be the successful aspirant to the Presidency, even if the Liberals are successful. There are a score, at least, of military leaders fighting against ZULOAGA and the church, each of whom unquestionably expect, to set up for himself,—and the one of them who first gets possession of the capital will be likely to proclaim himself supreme ruler, &c.

At latest advices the flight of ZULOAGA and the capture of the city by the Liberal forces seemed inevitable, and we may therefore reasonably expect the news of that event at any moment. It appeared quite probable that Senator ITURBIDE,—*not* a son of the Emperor—would take command of the Liberal forces reported at Toluca, under Gen. BLANCO. He is generally conceded to be one of the most talented, energetic and honest of his countrymen,—but unfortunately is without ambition for political position and distinction.

Mr. WORRELL, the English gentleman recently expelled from Mexico, is a man of such superior standing and high character, that his ill-treatment is likely to create a sensation in England, and impel the British Government to act with more energy and decision than heretofore towards his oppressors. Poor Mexico! If the Protectorate is not speedily established, there is reason to fear that she will soon be hardly worth saving.

Private letters just received here announce that DOUGLAS was about to start for Louisiana, ostensibly upon "private business;" but there is reason to believe that his real purpose is to make a demonstration against Mr. SLIDELL, to pay the latter off for his alleged interference against Mr. DOUGLAS in the late Illinois election. It will be remembered that SOULE has sustained DOUGLAS throughout, in his recent contest. If Mr. DOUGLAS, operating with other friends of Mr. S., should take advantage of the excitement likely to occur in Louisiana in consequence of the attempts to interrupt or embarrass the Walker Expedition, he might be able to break up Mr. SLIDELL's arrangements for the reëlection of Mr. BENJAMIN.

Mr. SLIDELL undoubtedly has a strong motive for desiring the reëlection of his colleague. He knows that there is a decided indisposition in Louisiana to longer permit the Eastern Districts of the State to hold both the Senatorships; and that if he can succeed in securing Mr. BENJAMIN's reëlection, despite this feeling, the next vacancy which occurs is quite certain to be filled by some one from the western section of the State. Therefore, if Mr. BENJAMIN, a citizen of New-Orleans, fills one Senatorship, Mr. SLIDELL can resign his own seat for the long-contemplated Paris Mission, without any serious danger of having the vacancy filled by Mr. SOULE; while if BENJAMIN is defeated, and a western man elected to the vacancy, the door to the United States Senate would be left wide open for Mr. SOULE the moment that Mr. SLIDELL turns his face towards sunny France. Mr. DOUGLAS fully understands the relations of these gentlemen to each other, and knows accordingly exactly how to point his arrow so that it shall pierce Achilles' heel. S.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

Apprehensions of a failure of the Paraguay Expedition are daily increasing with the Government officials here. The Expedition would not be able to land a man, but must depend entirely upon the destructive character of its heavy guns. Ample provision was made for the removal of any obstructions which might be placed in the channel of the river Paraguay, and on this point no difficulty is to be feared; but should the Expedition succeed in getting up the river, and in reaching the capital of President LOPEZ, what is gained? One of the most distinguished officers in our Navy said to day, that all LOPEZ would have to do would be to withdraw his troops from the city, and say to the Expedition, "Batter down the town if you choose—it will be only a wanton destruction of *private* property, but no injury to me." As the small force of the Expedition would not dare to land, and as they would hardly be guilty of a reckless destruction of private property, the Commodore would feel as badly plagued as did the little child which failed to catch the sun-beam. The Expedition can at least "sail up the stream, and then sail down again."

Mr. Speaker ORR has adopted an admirable rule relative to the exhibition of curiosities and new inventions in the Federal Capitol. For some years the great Rotunda has been little else than a mammoth toy-shop during the sessions of Congress. Col. ORR has determined to permit nothing to be exhibited in the Rotunda this Winter except it be paintings or sculpture, and specimens of this kind must be properly and appropriately arranged.

The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, by CLARK MILLS, is now nearly completed, and will soon be ready for delivery to the Government. It was visited yesterday by Secretary THOMPSON, who was much pleased with it, and who pronounces it a great triumph of art.

WM. R. BARBEE, Esq., the great American Sculptor, whose "Coquette" commanded the admiration of European artists, and whose "Fisher Girl" has been the theme of so much praise at home, has fixed his studio permanently in this City. He will probably be employed to execute a piece for the new capitol. Mr. BARBEE is a Virginian by birth, and yet quite a young man.

The members of Congress are beginning to arrive, and the City presents this evening quite a lively appearance. The WILLARDS opened their new hotel today. Q.

News from Mexico and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

A telegraphic dispatch from Independence, Mo., says: "The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 1st, arrived at that place on the 21st inst. Col. HALL, the contractor for this route, and who accompanied the mail, reports the weather on the Plains to be more severe than ever experienced before at this season. There is nothing important from the Navajo country.

There had been some slight skirmishing between our soldiers and the Indians at Fort Defiance. Lieutenant AVERELL had been wounded by the Indians firing into his tent, while he was encamped between Fort Defiance and Albuquerque. His wound was not regarded as of a dangerous character.

Doctor KAVANAUGH arrived at Santa Fé, reports that he had traveled up the South Platte, a journey of 75 miles, and found gold deposits all the way up, and from thence to Medicin Bow Creek, finding gold on every stream. The best diggings were in the north side of the Divide, between Arkansas and the South Platte. In ravines four dollars to a pan had been taken in some instances.

Don JOSE CLAVISH, one of the richest men in New-Mexico, died on the 13th of October.

The Case of McMahon, the Murderer.

NEWARK Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Last evening Chancellor WILLIAMSON announced to the Counsel of the murderer, MCMAHON, that he had decided not to allow a writ of error to secure a new trial. This settles the matter, and MCMAHON will suffer the penalty of the law on the 17th of January next. He still preserves the same stupid demeanor that has characterized him from the first.

Weather Northward.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The storm here partially abated this morning, but it still continues cloudy.

At Montreal, six inches of snow fell last night. It is snowing in the northern part of Vermont, and at Portland and Eastport, Me.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The weather is again quite mild to-day, and boats are moving freely in the Canal.

Twelve Seamen Saved from a Cast-away Vessel.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

A ship letter received here from the Engineer on board the steamer *Victoria*, plying between Santiago and Havana, reports the saving of twelve seamen on the 16th inst. from a cast-away vessel sixty days out from Port Spain. The name of the vessel is not given.

The Walker Emigrants.

THE EMIGRANT VESSEL CHARTERED TO CARRY COTTON TO HAMBURG—DEPARTURE OF WALKER FROM MOBILE, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Mobile *Mercury*, of Monday, contains a card from Mr. WALTER SMITH, stating that he assured the crowd of emigrants, who were besieging Col. HESSIE's office on Friday, that the vessel would not be cleared, unless he was directed from Washington to give her a clearance, and that he advised HESSIE to return the passage money to the parties, who had paid for their tickets. A Committee has been appointed to arrange a settlement. The crowd has quietly dispersed. The *Mercury* says further, that the emigrant vessel is now chartered to carry Cotton to Hamburg. Gen. WALKER left Mobile Saturday. Judge CAMPBELL arrived there on the same day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Mobile *Register*, the organ of Mr. FORSYTH, United States Minister to Mexico, says, in its issue of Saturday, that it is well known that Judge CAMPBELL, of the United States District Court for Alabama, desires to embarrass the proposed emigration from the Southern States to Nicaragua, and that the public, with instinctive judgment, has come to the conclusion that the Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama is held for political purposes. The *Register* is particularly severe on the Judge, and accuses him of a disposition to follow the most arbitrary forms and tyrannical precedents.

Death of the Hon. T. L. Harris, of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Hon. T. L. HARRIS, member of Congress elect from the Sixth District of this State, died of consumption at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Case of the Indiana Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Senate has passed a resolution by a vote of 26 to 22, declaring the election of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional, and void. The same resolution is pending in the House.

Fire in Milton, Mass.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The store-house connected with the extensive paper-mill of TILESTON & HOLLINGWORTH, in Milton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000—insured for $10,000.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Nov. 24—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Africa*, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst. Weather cloudy; wind N.-W.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock last evening.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, FRASER RIVER AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received San Francisco papers to Oct. 25, by the Overland Mail, *via* St. Louis, bringing further details of news from all points on the Pacific. The dates, however, are not so late by eleven days as the arrival at New-Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec. Our files contain some interesting items of intelligence.

The *Alta California* of Oct. 25 says:

A fire occurred on the corner of East and Merchant streets, on the 23d, which destroyed two buildings belonging to WILLIAM WICKMAN. The main edifice was occupied by Messrs. ADAMS & MARKS as a ship chandlery establishment. A man named DAVID C. HARRIS, of Baltimore, was burned to death in the building in which the fire originated.

Since the departure of the Overland Mail of the 22d, the storm which was then raging, has been followed by another, which commenced at sundown on the evening of the 23d, and continued through the greater part of the night. During no previous year since the discovery of gold has so much rain fallen in the month of October.

CHARLES CARVALHO, Chinese interpreter, and two Chinamen, named Dr. LIPUTI and AH TING, were arrested on the 21st, on a charge of having forcibly abducted the bride of a countryman of the latter, named AH YOUNG. The former was honorably acquitted, and the case continued as to the latter. A suit for perjury has already been commenced against the complainants, it being alleged that they instituted the prosecution for abduction through malicious motives.

The Jenny Lind flume in Calaveras County has been blown down.

A party of eight immigrants (five men and three women) has arrived from the plains of Los Angeles.

Another mail party arrived in Calaveras County by the Carson Valley road.

It is reported that rich gold mines have been found on the Gila.

The favorable news from Fraser River is confirmed. Our dates from Victoria are to Oct. 29. The Victoria *Gazette* has the following items:—

The Steamer *Enterprise* arrived at Victoria on the 12th of October, from Fraser River. She brought down 100 passengers and a large amount of gold dust. A rich bar has been struck a little below Fort Yale, which was paying exceedingly well, and attracting a great deal of attention. A gentleman just down from Fort Yale, estimates the number of miners on the river at between 8,000 and 10,000, and thinks the present rush for San Francisco about subsiding.

The Pioneer Express alone brought down 900 ounces in gold dust, and there were several large parcels in the hands of passengers. The news, with the exception of the cold weather, is decidedly cheering. The mines are turning out much better than was anticipated a month ago; reported discoveries of rich diggings of coarse gold on Thompson River had reached Fort Yale, and the miners were starting for the new diggings. Bank or flat diggings have lately been found in several places, where it is supposed the river once coursed.

Mr. MCLANE and party had arrived at Deer Mountain, from Thompson River. He reports that there is forty miles of snow from the Siwilkimine River in toward the Fraser, and still snowing. The snow lies on the ground from ten to fifteen inches in depth. There is a great scarcity of provisions throughout the upper mining districts.

We hear a report that forty head of mules have been found, frozen to death, on the route to the Forks, and it is supposed that they belonged to MCLANE's party.

The owners of the steamers *Enterprize* and *Maria* have put up the price of freight from Victoria to Fort Hope, from $40 to $60 per ton!—or three cents a pound. This is an exorbitant charge, and if persisted in, must seriously affect not only the working of the mines, but greatly retard the prosperity of this town. What with the ten per cent. duty on Fraser River, and now this embargo on trade, it seems as if the hard-fisted minors are to be starved out of the country. At this rate, it will take all a miner can reasonably hope to make to buy food and raiment sufficient to keep body and soul together.

The following notice appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct. 16:

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date, the navigation of the waters from Fraser River, British Columbia, is open to all British vessels, on obtaining a clearance from the Custom-house at Victoria, Vancouver Island. By order of his Excellency, the Governor. CHAS. A. ANGELO, Dep. Col.

The shipments of gold from Victoria since Aug. 4, has been $92,377.

OREGON AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from Oregon is unimportant. The troops of Colonel WRIGHT's column have returned to Fort Walla Walla, and the Artillery Battalion under command of Captain KEYES, is already in march on this post, *en route* for Fort Vancouver, where three companies will remain for the present; the other three companies will, possibly, be sent to California—that is, if orders are issued directing such a movement.

After the troops had passed Snake River, on the morning of Oct. 2, the Yakima chief, OUHI, father of QUALCHIEN, having attempted to escape was mortally wounded.

The remains of Captain TAYLOR and Lieutenant GASTON have been buried at Walla Walla with military honors.

The expedition has thus returned after so signally brilliant a campaign, with the loss of but two men—accidentally poisoned—and one dragoon horse and about thirty-five mules.

In the Sandwich Islands an interesting question has come up. The Hawaiian Government has taken possession of Cornwallis Island, and it is claimed that the act is a trespass on American territory. The story is told as follows by the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of Sept. 30:

"Some time in February last, the American schooner *Palestine* left this port and sailed for a guano island to the southwest of this group, which she reached in March, took possession of the principal island, which they called Johnson Island, erected a staff with the name of the President of the United States on it, returning to San Francisco with a quantity of guano. Early in June the Hawaiian schooner *Kalama* sailed in search of what subsequently proved to be the same island, and they were taken possession of in the name of the Hawaiian Government. In July the schooner *Palestine* was again sent from San Francisco to the same islands she had before visited, and found the marks which had been left on her first voyage destroyed or mutilated, and the Hawaiian flag flying, and by observations, found the latitude and longitude the same as of those claimed by the Hawaiian Government.

The agents of the *Palestine*, in San Francisco, hearing that the cook employed on the schooner *Kalama* during her voyage thither, was in that city, took his testimony of the affair. His affidavit, sent to the United States Commissioner, states that the island was visited by the *Kalama*, that the American flag was torn down, and also the cross with the name of the President of the United States, and the Hawaiian flag raised. Mr. S. C. ALLEN and Captain HOOPER both deny that any marks were found on the islands, indicating that they had been previously visited. The whole transaction has been laid before this Government by the United States Commissioner.

As the affair now stands, it places this Government in the rather awkward position of trespassing on American territory."

Reports had reached Honolulu of the discovery of the wreck of an unknown whaleship. It was observed on the southeast extremity of Gore's Island by the crew of the bark *Jireh Swift*. Captain EARL, of that vessel, reports: "When they returned on board, they reported having seen the wreck of a whaleship on the north shore, but so much broken that it was impossible to ascertain anything definite concerning it. An avalanche of earth and rocks covered a part. There was a considerable quantity of bowhead bone and some right whalebone lying there.

All the rope they saw was of American manufacture, and the sails were made of cotton-duck, composition thimbles and monkey-face (iron) clews.

They brought off a boarding-knife, a carving-knife, and a kind of spear, set in a hickory-pole. These are all the particulars, and I leave it for wiser heads than my own to decide what ship it must have been, premising only that no ship has been lost for a number of years in these seas, except the *Indian Chief*, in August, 1858, and she was lost five hundred miles north of Gore's Island; still it must be her, I think. I shall forward the gammon lashing to THOMAS SPENCER, Esq., Honolulu, for recognition. Any person who ever saw that would undoubtedly know it again.

W. EARL, Master bark *Jireh Swift*."

FROM ARIZONA.

Movements of Colonel Titus—Mining in Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona Territory, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

The veritable Colonel TITUS, of Kansas notoriety, passed through this place yesterday. As he has figured in many Eastern papers, as being at the head of several hundred men, it may be of interest for your readers to *know* that the exact number that accompanied him was nine, six mounted and three in a baggage wagon. Some weeks ago, when several hundred miles east of here, he had about twenty-five. A part of them stopped on the San Pedro, and others have "dropped out" from time to time.

Colonel TITUS expresses himself as not well satisfied with the territory, and says he is going to the States, if he does not make a purchase of a silver mine. I have not the least idea he has any intention of going into Sonora. He is too wise to risk himself, even with a thousand men, one foot over the line. The fate of CRABBE and his party is a warning to all such as Colonel T.; they know the same fate awaits them under the present Government, and in fact any. If Sonora is ever obtained, as it must be some time, it must be by treaty with a warrantee of protection to its landholders, with a confirmation of all possessory titles.

We hear of several mining companies on their way into the Territory. Those who come *well supplied*, and are prepared to wait several months for a return for their labors, will do well—those who come expecting at once to turn out silver will be disappointed.

The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, of which Maj. HEINTZELMAN is President, have been on the ground two years, and it is not over two months since they began to turn out silver. They now, from one small furnace, turn out $100 a day. Their ore is most of it best suited for amalgamation, and they are now putting up extensive works which have been brought at an enormous expense from San Francisco. They have 200 tons of ore now ready for the works. The least yield from any they have melted has been $860 to the ton.

It has been their fortune to make the first shipment of silver from this section of the Territory since it was in the possession of the Spaniards. The company in some cases are working old veins, but the richest is a new one discovered and opened by them.

The Indians will soon be entirely kept in check by the several lines of stages on the Southern route (32° parallel.) Wells, Butterfield & Co.'s Line are running fully up to their expectations. The first stage from the East—the one that left St. Louis on the 16th of September—had ample time to reach San Francisco within the time named in the contract. Six hundred miles of the route in California has been run in ninety hours with a coach loaded with six passengers and their baggage. TUBAC.

From Bermuda and Nassau, N. P.

We have received the Bermuda *Gazette* of Nov. 9, and the Nassau, N. P., *Guardian* of the 6th, a few days later than our previous advices. We find nothing more of interest in them to the American reader, than what has already been published.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 9th, says:

"We regret to learn that Commodore SCHUBRICK will have to proceed on his voyage without fully effecting the repairs required by the *Sabine*. Although an immense purchase has been applied, it has been found impossible to unhang her rudder to put it in perfect order—the upper pintles of which are much bent. It is unfortunate that there is no dock or slip—to receive or take up such a vessel as the *Sabine*—yet completed at our Navy-yard. Every facility, however, has been afforded by Captain HUTTON, the Superintendent, toward refitting the ship. We understand the *Sabine* will leave to-day, or first fair wind."

Campeachy.

We received this morning a file of papers from Campeachy to the 25th ult. inclusive.

Decrees dated the 8th ult. provide that henceforth national vessels shall pay customs' duties only on such portion of their cargo as they shall discharge at Sisal, instead of on the whole, as had been previously ordered by PERAZA's Government and another abolishes the decree of the same Government increasing the duties on foreign merchandise introduced in national vessels directly from foreign ports.

A conspiracy was discovered in Campeachy on the 22d ult., which was to have been followed by an outbreak on Sunday, the 24th, when the city was to be sacked to raise resources for the Zuloaga Government.

Army Order.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. XXI.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 13, 1858.

1. In pursuance of general order No. 21, from the headquarters of the Army, the portion of the 1st cavalry at Fort Leavenworth is assigned to posts as follows: Captain DE SAUSSURE's company F, and Captain STEWART's company K, to Fort Riley, under command of Major SEDGWICK; Captain SACKETT's company B, and Captain BEALL's company A, to Fort Smith; Captain WOOD's company C, and Captain CARR's company I, to Fort Washita. Major SEDGWICK will superintend the preparation and departure of the companies from Fort Leavenworth before proceeding to his post, and they will march with the least possible delay. The squadrons going to Forts Smith and Washita will proceed, each consolidated, by the most direct practicable road to their posts, having regard to the procurement of forage for their animals on the route. The former will precede the latter twenty-four hours in starting from Fort Leavenworth.

2. The squadron going to Fort Smith will take fifty days' provisions, and that to Fort Washita eighty days' provisions, from Fort Leavenworth, to last during the march, and until the arrival of further supplies. Fresh beef for the march will be purchased on the route. Six months' supply of clothing will also accompany these commands.

3. The necessary transportations for these movements will be furnished from Fort Leavenworth by the Quartermaster's Department; that sent to Forts Smith and Washita will remain at those posts during the Winter and until further orders.

4. Fifteen thousand SHARPE's carbine cartridges and 50,000 navy-pistol cartridges will be sent without delay to Fort Washita, and 80,000 of each to Fort Smith, from the St. Louis arsenal.

5. The Quartermaster in this city will send without delay a supply of horse and mule shoes for one year to Forts Smith and Washita.

By order of Colonel E. V. SUMNER.

D. C. BUELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE KANSAS GOLD MINES BEGINNING TO YIELD RICH RETURNS.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 16, reports the return of successful gold-hunters from the Pike's Peak region. The miners all agreed that from $5 to $25 per day could be easily made on any of the streams of that section of country, with the proper mining apparatus. As yet, but very little prospecting has been done, and that little very poorly. Chub Creek, Medicine Bow Fork, Cherry Creek, and few other streams, comprise the whole prospecting circuit of the miners now there. All the miners agreed in their expression of opinion to Mr. Smith, that far richer deposits would be found in the coming Spring, than any yet discovered. None of the miners were at all prepared for prospecting, or for extensive mining. They were, however, tolerably well supplied with provisions, large numbers of Mexicans being engaged in sending flour and beans to the mines on pack mules. All through New-Mexico, preparations were being made to take large quantities of provisions in the Spring—also very many Mexicans were preparing for mining operations. All the miners were in good spirits, and intend to remain in the mines—the Indians prophesying a mild Winter.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday, by the *Asia*, were Sir Allan McNab, the Rev. A. McNab, D. D., of Canada, and Mr. G. Remak, United States Consul to Trieste. In the steamer *Glasgow*, for Glasgow, the Rev. J. W. Parsons, Missionary to India, and the Rev. J. H. Orbison, Missionary to Constantinople, were passengers.

City Politics.

ANTI-TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

INDORSEMENT OF STEPHEN P. RUSSELL FOR COMPTROLLER, AND JAMES LYNCH FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

A meeting of that section of the Democracy which, under the leadership of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, professes to have for its aims the demolition of the Tammany "misrule," the abatement of taxes, and general reform, was held last night in Mozart Hall.

The assemblage, though disposed to be enthusiastic, was not large enough to fill the room. The attention of those passing up and down the street was attracted to the spot by a flaming transparency above the door of the hall, representing a gigantic personage trampling in the most annihilating manner on a prostrate Indian, over whom he flourishes a deadly tomahawk; in front the Tammany "Temple of Liberty" is pictured as in a state of hopeless conflagration, and in the background an irregular group of infuriated individuals are represented in the act of putting to flight a band of aborigines—the whole meant to symbolize the triumph of the people over the Tammany Sachems.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by Mr. GEORGE C. GENET, who proposed for Chairman Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK, (a gentleman who occupied the position of Surgeon-General to the old Municipal Police.) The nomination was accepted without dissent.

Mr. E. G. HAMILTON then presented a list of Vice-Presidents.

Mr. GIBBONS, of the Fourteenth Ward, submitted a list of Secretaries.

These nominations were also adopted.

Mr. BENJAMIN RAY, of the Third Ward, read the report of the Committee on Resolutions. This was an exceedingly lengthy document. It included Mr. SOUTTER's letter, in which he declined the nomination for the Comptrollership, and recommended Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL and Mr. JAMES LYNCH as candidates for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor respectively in terms of unlimited eulogium.

Whilst Mr. RAY was thus occupied a procession entered, bearing in front a transparency on which Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL was emblematized as "Cock of the Walk."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Loud calls were made for "WOOD" though the Chairman had already announced as the first speaker Mr. THOMAS J. MCMAHON. The cries increased nevertheless, but were eventually quelled on the assurance of Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY that Mr. WOOD was not present.

Mr. MCMAHON, accordingly presented himself amid loud cheers. His speech was devoted to a review of the multitudinous misdeeds of Tammany Hall, not only on the ground of its assumptions over the Democratic voters of the City, but because of the immoral character of many of its nominees for office. He was especially severe on Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER, the candidate for Comptroller, whom he charged with having got up, in this City, the scandalous story of MARIA MONK, and with various other atrocities.

Just as Mr. MCMAHON was bringing his remarks to a close, a large delegation from the Twentieth Ward entered, carrying banners and transparencies, and were loudly cheered. When Mr. MCMAHON had retired, the calls for WOOD were renewed, but these soon gave way to most vociferous demands for "WALSH"—MIKE WALSH.

The Chairman stated that Mr. WALSH was not in the room and that Mr. WOOD was at home, sick.

Then the crowd began shouting for TAYLOR and HENNESSEY. Mr. TAYLOR either was not in the room, or, if he was, was not ambitious. He did not appear. Mr. HENNESSEY accordingly presented himself and was vehemently cheered. He disclaimed any intention of making a speech, but embraced the opportunity of expressing, in terms of the most forcible character, his thorough contempt for the Tammany Sachems, and for certain objectionable individuals in the Sixth Ward, of whom the most objectionable was one Mr. JOHN GRIFFIN, a street-sweeper sort of fellow in the receipt of three dirty dollars a day, who, according to Mr. HENNESSEY, has recently engaged himself in the pleasurable and reputable occupation of circulating most abominable slanders concerning Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL. Mr. HENNESSEY was immensely cheered.

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, in compliance with frequent calls, advanced and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for this cordial and enthusiastic reception. Since I became a voter I have been devotedly attached to the principles of the Democratic Party, believing that the policy of that party rests upon the Constitution as its basis; that it is the party which, above all others, has ever continued "to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction." [Applause.] But, my friends, this can hardly be regarded as a mere political contest for the only political issue involved in it is the one at stake between our organization and that of Tammany Hall. I will not weary you by attempting to give a history of the injustice practiced toward the Democracy by the organization referred to. Suffice it to say that the rubicon has been passed, and that an opportunity is now afforded you to determine whether the central party organization shall continue to be controlled by the Trustees of a secret political Association, or whether the power usurped by the Tammany Society shall be wrested from it. I deeply regret that the Democracy of this City are not united. I detest family quarrels as an evil to be avoided if possible, but the sacrifice of political rights and self-respect would be infinitely more detestable and a much greater evil. [Loud applause.]

I turn to another theme: In accepting your nomination for Comptroller, I am fully aware of the responsibility I shall have to assume, and of the difficulties I shall have to encounter if elected. The recent developments as to the improper manner in which the affairs of the Finance Department are conducted, show on the part of many of the Comptroller's employes, the grossest ignorance of their official duties; as for instance the book-keeper cannot tell the actual amount of stocks issued by the City; valuable papers in the office are improperly cared for; whole bundles of papers might easily be (and have doubtless been) stolen; over payments have been frequently made, &c.

The Department should be speedily reorganized; several bureaus now independent of the Comptroller should be placed under his control, and a proper system of checks and counter-checks should be instituted. There is another evil that should be checked—the interests of the City should not be sacrificed to gratify politicians, and no man should be retained or appointed to any place in the Department, who is not fully competent and undoubtedly honest. I am a believer in the maxim of ANTISTHENES, that "that State is hastening to ruin in which no difference is made between good and bad men."

The rapid increase of taxes, without any corresponding benefits, has justly alarmed the tax-payers.

The tax levy for 1850 amounted to........$3,230,180 47
The tax levy for 1858 amounted to........ 8,621,091 31

Showing an increase in eight years of the enormous sum of $5,390,910 84! Much, very much can be done in the Comptroller's Office, under an efficient administration, to protect the City Treasury, but you might as well hope to set bounds to the sea and bind the land in place as to expect that the Comptroller can entirely arrest frauds on the Treasury, unless he is seconded by the Common Council and the various executive branches of the City Government.

To attempt to bring order out of the chaos which now reigns in the department, will be a Herculean task, but in the vocabulary of a persevering, industrious and determined officer, there's no such word as fail; and, if elected Comptroller of the City of New-York, to which City I have become ardently attached, during a residence of nearly a fifth of a century, I solemnly promise to devote my time, whatever talent God has endowed me with, and all the energies of my heart and mind, to discharge with fidelity the important trust confided to me, [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WALSH was again called for, but without effect.

The Chairman stated that he observed the Hon. DANIEL B. TAYLOR present, and hoped he would favor the audience with a few remarks. Mr. TAYLOR was not forthcoming.

Dr. CHADSEY said that, in fault of a better, he would consent to make a speech—which he did.

He was followed by Mr. STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, who spoke most highly of Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. LYNCH, as men eminently qualified, both by moral character and intellectual capacity, to discharge the duties of the positions for which they have been nominated. In conclusion, Mr. DILLAYE reviewed the action of Tammany Hall in a very denunciatory manner.

In spite of some opposition, a Mr. MCSWYNEY, who was exceedingly polite to the reporters, and most desirous of what he himself called "a good puff," obtained a hearing for a short time. The audience being impatient, he was obliged to conclude prematurely. The meeting then adjourned.

AMERICAN CITY CONVENTION.

The Convention met at No. 163 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock last evening, and was in secret session until a late hour.

Many ballots for Comptroller were had. On the 1st John Leveridge received 28 votes, Robert T. Haws 17, and George W. Morton 16.

Mr. MORTON sent in a letter, stating that he would not in any event withdraw in favor of anybody.

Two more ballots were taken with the same result. On the 4th ballot Leveridge received 29 votes, Haws 16 and Morton 17.

On the 5th ballot Leveridge received 28 votes, Haws 15, and Morton 17.

At 12 o'clock a 7th ballot had been taken and Leveridge had lost three votes.

There was nothing to indicate that a candidate would be agreed upon.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH was a prominent candidate for the office of Alms-house Governor, and many predicted that he would be nominated.

TAMMANY COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

CANDIDATES FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT RENOMINATED—ANTICIPATIONS OF A ROW, ETC.

The Tammany men of the Fourth Senatorial District, which embraces the First, Eighth, and the Fourteenth Wards, have had considerable difficulty in agreeing upon nominees for the next Board of Councilmen. The Convention empowered to make the selection met a few evenings since, and adjourned after immense confusion, for which a crowd of interested outsiders were held accountable. One portion of the delegation left, while another remained behind and made certain nominations. This result was not favorably received by the absenting delegates, nor by the friends of the disappointed ones; so it was finally agreed that the Convention should meet again and renew its former action.

Each faction mustered in great force last evening, and a general and bloody row being feared, fifty Policemen from the lower Wards were in attendance to preserve the peace. The passage-way to the meeting-place was guarded by the Metropolitans, and none but delegates were permitted to pass in or out. Some fellow, however, possessing more spunk than discretion, and claiming to be a delegate, effected an entrance through a window which he reached by climbing up a balcony. He had scarcely made his appearance, before he was felled to the floor by a chair in the hands of one of the delegates. A scene of great confusion prevailed outside and within, and had not the police been present in such strong force there would have been, doubtless, some bloody work. The intruding fellow was finally dragged from the room, when comparative quiet was restored.

The Convention than proceeded to vote, and the following named persons were declared (by THOMAS SMITH, Chairman,) to be nominated.

JOHN A. TIPPER, ANDREW J. MCCARTHY,
MORGAN JONES, WILLIAM WELCH,
PATRICK DUFFY, DANIEL MAHON.

These nominations are, with one exception, (the substitution of the name of MORGAN JONES for that of GEORGE BICKFORD,) the same as those made at the previous meeting of the Convention.

They did not seem, however, to satisfy all parties, and the police remained about the building for some time after the adjournment of the Convention, as it was rumored that other parties, claiming to be the regular Convention, were expected to appear, and, by attempting to make other nominations, engender a disastrous quarrel. No such parties appeared, however, and at 11 o'clock Tammany was quiet.

AMERICAN ALDERMANIC NOMINATION.

At a Convention of the Americans of the Third Aldermanic District, held at St. Johns-park Hotel last evening, at which DAVID COLEMAN presided and S. V. BACORN was Secretary, Mr. JEREMIAH BESSON, the People's candidate, was on motion unanimously indorsed.

Real State of the Atlantic Cable.

From the Fifeshire (Scotland) Journal.

AUBURN COTTAGE, RUTHERGLEN,
Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

Professor THOMSON, writing to the *Glasgow Herald*, says:

"I have read with considerable interest your remarks in yesterday's paper on the recent revival in the Atlantic cable. Although it is best to be hopeful under all circumstances, there are still certain occasions when we may delude ourselves and be buoyed up with false expectations. In subjects of great national interest, and involving a large amount of private capital, such false expectations must eventually be productive of harm, and ought not, therefore, to be encouraged. It is only too probable, indeed almost certain, that the expectations to which the few words which struggled through the cable from Newfoundland the other day have given rise are delusive."

For some days before leaving Valentia Dr. THOMSON conducted a system of all but constant testing, by which he has become nearly as familiar with the fault, its position, size and appearance, as if he had made it a submarine visit. Indeed, he made an artificial fault which, when put at the remote end of resistance, formed of fine wire, and equal to 280 miles of cable, and submerged in water, gave exactly the same electrical effects as the actual fault in the cable. The indications obtained on the Professor's reflection galvanometer from a current sent into the cable and one sent into this fault, through equivalent resistance, were, to a fraction of a degree, the same in amount. Now, this fault was made by leaving above two inches of the copper strand to the action of a trough-full of salt water; so that the inference is unavoidable that "at the distance of some 280 miles of cable, or about 250 in actual space, the Atlantic cable conductor is for at least two inches denuded of its gutta-percha insulation and exposed to the water." It is evident that this flaw will not repair itself; and it is quite as evident to those practically acquainted with the undertaking that it cannot be repaired by engineering or electric skill. It is not accessible by under-running, for the cable will not stand the strain to which it is subjected in being raised from such a depth. After the failure of last year it broke in the attempt to recover the submerged portion after only fifty miles had been lifted. This was in water which is shallow compared with the depths at 250 miles from land. Nor can anything be done by the manipulation of the currents sent in from the shore. A current of positive (copper) electricity mends the injury slightly; but it is by oxydising the exposed surface of the conductor and thus coating it with a non-conductor. Unfortunately this non-conducting oxide is soluble and washes off as quickly as formed. Nor is this the only adverse circumstance. A portion of the copper is eaten away each time the positive current is sent through going to form the oxide. This peculiar action was quite apparent in our artificial fault. For this reason from the time of the dispatch of the Company's courier with instructions for Newfoundland until these instructions were being carried out, Dr. THOMPSON did not admit any positive electricity into the line except for testing purposes. Had he not done so, the continuity would have been gone long ago. The effect of a negative (zinc) current again is almost wholly conservative. Its tendency is to make a metallic deposit on the exposed conductor, or, to use the Professor's beautiful, though perhaps too poetical phrase, "to take silver from the sea."

The dilemma therefore is this—to mend the fault momentarily at the expense of the wire, or to preserve the wire and increase the fault. At present, the usual alternating, positive and negative currents are being sent in, so that the conductor must give way soon, either entirely or in part. If only one of the wires should corrode through and fall upon the outer sheathing, communication will be wholly cut off. The passage of this short message is only a continuance of the same caprice and uncertainty which has given so much annoyance since a few days after we landed the cable. In terrestrial magnetism the submarine electrician has an antagonist to contend with who is a very Proteus for variability. It establishes counteracting or disturbing currents in the cable, to the task of overcoming which the current sent in from the shore is not equal, after having nine-tenths of its strength taken off in passing the fault. But these opposing currents sometimes grow very weak, or in a magnetic calm altogether die away. Then the cable would speak splendidly, but perhaps in a few minutes the indicating spot of light would dance up and down the scale like an *ignis fatuus* under the influence of these "earth-currents." I have no doubt the message which made you so hopeful got across the fault in a lucid movement such as I have described, and very probably nothing intelligible will come for hours or days afterwards.

Your remarks on the services of Professor WM. THOMSON are well merited. The public of the two nations are not half aware of the obligations under which they lie to this gentleman for even the partial success of the enterprise. I question much if ever the cable would have been laid had it not been for his marine galvanometer. In various crises during the process, when continuity was lost, as on the 29th of July, or signals failed, as on the 2d of August, its indications were so positive, determined and reliable, that rash or extreme steps, which might otherwise have been taken, were put off in dependence on it alone. Then, after the landing of the cable, all the important messages received were recorded from the land-reflection galvanometer, and all the messages sent were got over by Dr. THOMSON's unique modifications of the Daniells' battery. It is this battery to which the message of the 20th refers; and it is this which the Superintendent at Valentia station is now using. Indeed, had it not been for these, it is questionable whether any messages would ever have got correctly through, and absolutely certain that communication would not have been maintained for half the time it has.

Before closing, allow me to remark, in justice to Mr. WHITEHOUSE, that these circumstances cannot fairly be adduced against his professional abilities. He made provision to work a perfect cable, and had the cable been perfect that provision would have proved ample and complete.

I remain, truly, yours, J. B. R.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HATTON ANNESLEY, Esq., of Hants, England, has recently died childless. Had Mr. ANNESLEY died intestate, his heir-at-law would have been his nephew, Mr. ERNEST JONES, the well-known Chartist leader; but so great was the animosity he entertained for Mr. JONES, on account of the Democratic principles of the latter, that he has left his entire property (reserving a life interest for his widow) to utter strangers, thus cutting Mr. JONES off from a fine fortune.

The late Hon. JOHN SMITH of St. Albans, Vt., whose death has been announced by telegraph, was closely identified with the railroad interests of the State. He was once Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature, and afterwards Representative in Congress.

On the lake of Como has just died Count ANTONIO LITTA, of the Lombard family of that ilk; he had been one of the old stock of Knights of Malta, and took service under NAPOLEON I. His last campaign was at Novara.

The Rev. AARON HUMPHREY died at Beloit, Wis., Oct. 10, aged 88 years. Mr. HUMPHREY commenced his ministerial labors in the Methodist Church, but subsequently was ordained as an Episcopal clergyman.

Mr. WILLIAM BUSH, died at Coventry, Chenango County, N. Y., Nov. 15, aged 73. He was the first white boy brought into Chenango County, his parents removing thither from Massachusetts in 1785.

A letter from Dresden announces the death of M. ISCHENSKY, President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Justice in Saxony.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

Society can never stop wondering at the astounding longevity of criminals and paupers. While men behave themselves, and honestly provide for their own necessities, they are in daily peril of their lives. Falling chimneys tumble on them, railroad cars crush them to death, ships founder at sea with them on board, they take cold, fall into fevers and die; it is a wonder that the Life Insurance Companies do not all go into bankruptcy. But bad men seem to live forever. The graceless sons of anxious mothers seem never to die. Hopeless drunkards, incorrigible scoundrels, live on through temporal eternities, each year of their lives an age, each week a life-time of disgrace to friends, of misery, sorrow, wretchedness. Society twirling its moustache falls into a brown-study over their case. If the whole race were obliged to pass over a trap-door, and the spring that dropped it were under Society's foot, quick work should be made of the pests, Paradise be reëstablished in 1860, and the Millenium inaugurated with a grand banquet, music, speeches, and some small show of self-glorification. Still the skeleton, that is a dead-head at all feasts, might intrude after the cloth were removed, for Society, unless it made a rule that only criminals who have not wit to cover their tracks be dropped, would certainly lose some very reputable men,—quite a number of members of Congress, occasionally a State legislator, and even some unindicted Aldermen. The authorities would have a busy time, ordering new Elections. Indeed, Society cannot forget that he did some little sinning himself, when young and thoughtless; he thanks God that Justice was blind then, and instinctively wraps his cloak tighter now, lest the big scoundrels gone, hypocrisy and heartlessness, grinding the poor and paying tradesmen's bills in unbankable money, should seem to somebody not quite the respectable thing.

On the whole the trap-door and the abyss remedy will not do. It might for them, if all of life is to be lived above ground, but it would be the ruin of us who remain. We want the great criminals in the background, to lighten up by contrast our own sins. Make pure and sunny the part of the canvas where their dark visages scowl, and the mellow tones of the foreground will turn frightfully back. Quench their lurid flambeaux and the stench of our brimstone dips will begin to offend. They are quite essential for our present respectability, and no less for our growth and improvement,—as children. Especially boys are graciously vouchsafed for the education of old folks into habits of patience, temperance and sobriety, as diseases are sent to teach sanitary laws, as frost and hard times and the suspension of specie payment to teach economy and providence.

Unfortunately, most of our paupers and criminals have white skins and straight hair, thin lips and insteps not remarkably flattened, so that Conscience finds no comfort in arguing them branches of a different family, the product of another creation than that of which Adam was the figure-head. Post-mortem examinations reveal in them livers and hearts of the normal human size. Agassiz could not show in the structure of their fingers any special construction for purposes of plunder. Cain was assured from high authority that he was Abel's keeper, and it is time that the Abels of this day came to consent that they are to keep an eye on the Cains. But what to do with them?

The Ostrich School, since they take the newspapers, confess it is not quite enough to hide their heads in the sand,—the sand being wet with blood, even there they must face in a cowardly way the great question. But men of this school ignore the extent of the evil as long as they can. They pay the poor rates and prison taxes without grumbling, pray fervently that the benevolent societies may be prospered in their good works, and for themselves look over on the bright side. But the lock of the chest must be kept scrupulously fast, or the lid flies up and the skeleton springs erect. Sitting at their feast, the windows are darkened with haggard and hungry faces outside. The shadows of outside miseries obtrude among the glancing lights on their parlor-wall. Reclining under the shadow of their vine, pale palms are thrust in between the foliage, seeking alms. They could bear it all in patience, however, if they did not see thriftlessness and depravity budding under their own roof; then there is no remedy but to send their boys whaling and their girls to boarding school, trusting to the bolder management of sea-captains and school-mistresses to control or crush out the deviltry in them.

Honest and wet-eyed Philo-Scoundrelism assumes as his basis of operations the theory that Society is the criminal, and the Convict its victim. He divides all men into the sane and insane. Some of the crazy are irresistibly inspired to appropriate other people's property, to forge notes, to steal pocket-handkerchiefs, to rob hen-roosts; others to commit rapes, to dirk harmless old men, to brain with hatchets their praying mothers and their fleeing brothers; others to refuse all work; others to drink themselves into sots. Of course, all these are the objects of pity, not properly of punishment. For the sake of the sane, the insane when troublesome must be restrained within stone walls, but ivy should hide the strength of the walls; their windows should be grated with fancy patterns of iron-work to look like Venetian blinds. Their nurses and watches should be bland, and to the teeth full of mercy; their dress distinctive, but no badge of disgrace; their diet meat twice a day and coffee, not like poor Branch's at Blackwell's Island—two pounds of chickory to a bushel of rye; their work oakum-picking or easy gardening, for the men, and for the women light sewing and housework enough to secure a relish for the rye-water and prime cuts—in other words, such life shall be forced upon them as a fine old orthodox Quaker would be likely to choose for himself. Philo-Scoundrelism follows good John Howard afar off, and because he went about driving out jail fever, it goes about making heroes of jail birds, recording their *bon mots*, treasuring their ana, printing their portraits as of men who out of much tribulation have set a good example at last and testified to the truth. But Philo-Scoundrelism is most fervent over paupers. It wants no poor-houses—why shock the sensitive recipients of charity with such bald names? It endows homes for the unrich, and the struggling needlewoman on her weary walk homeward with a new bundle of shirts to be made at two shillings a day and a blowing up from the tyrant who pulls at the seams to try them, looks up with envy of the repose and plenty and leisure which they enjoy inside the home for the unrich. Her pinched meal and dim garret have nothing but their faint air of freedom to recommend them. Why struggle so hard and so long against sympathy? Why not drop the needle, and have bread enough, light work, and an army of servants who will never give Madam notice, to fetch and carry for her? Admirably, Philo-Scoundrelism manipulates to make all poor people paupers, and crime ought to reverence it as a good, weak god-father. It regards conviction as *prima facie* evidence of innocence, and when it gets into a Governor's seat, it exhausts all its functions in a frightful use of its pardoning power. When scoundrels out of prison come to regard their brothers inside right fraternally, this fancy philosophy will do infinite harm, but till in this City it kills off the vermin of the Tombs' cells and rubs off the mould on the walls of the lower tier where witnesses are detained, it will be decent to tolerate and humane to encourage it.

Christians cope very differently with crime and pauperism. They call on the sinless to throw the first stone, and, when the rabble retires, set about constructing those new circumstances in which it is possible for the weak to sin no more. They prune close the rampant wild vine and root-prune boldly, hoping when the Winter and the shadow of the stone wall are passed, for a fresh life and a new and more fruitful growth. They pluck out of prison the innocent victims of cobbling judges, sleepy juries, and shysters who have pocketed all their clients' funds, and labor to rub off the stigma of their prison life; the rest they leave to their stone-cutting and sharp repentance, satisfied that the rod need not be wreathed with roses, for proper convicts, and for such, even if repentance comes up strong, they sign no petitions for pardon.

Fortunately we have very little inherited pauperism and not much crime bequeathed from father to son. Of the former we import the bulk. New-York is a sieve through which the competence and means of our vast immigration flows unrestricted to the west—its poverty stops with us. Three-fourths of all the paupers in the Atlantic cities are foreigners; the rest are the product of our mistaken philanthropy and of circumstances entirely within our control. Now, for the sturdy beggar there is one sovereign remedy—arrest him and compel him to work. If he is sick he is a fit subject for the hospital; cure him and set him to work. It is confessed that our workhouse does not give the best kind of work, since it is almost exclusively mechanical and three-quarters of its inmates must learn a trade before they can pay in labor for the stock and tools they damage. They need agricultural employment, but spoiling leather is better than nothing. They hate work and beg because they hate it. Work them well and they will mend their ways. This doctrine has not enough been insisted on. Soft-hearted Miss Feeling drops a dime into the hand of the wretched woman who sits on the hospital steps with a borrowed baby in her lap and a look of studied sorrow on her face, and fancies that by her self-denial she has assisted a fellow-creature in distress. She has done no such thing. Yesterday the miserable recipient made a shirt, and got for it a clipped two shillings and an insult from the brute who paid her. It was a tough day and a cold night she spent at her labor. To-day her really wretched look and her borrowed baby have brought her four dimes and no insults. She goes to her cheerless abode, satisfied that begging is more profitable than working. Once arrived at this conclusion, her self-respect is lost, and she has nothing to lose by going to the workhouse. The law recognizes the right of every destitute person to be relieved, and we pay taxes for that purpose. It recognizes the right to employ all who accept relief, in some kind of labor, according to their ability, and, if they refuse that labor, they are entitled to no other relief, but are adjudged as criminals, and must be punished by imprisonment. For pauperism there is no excuse then, though for poverty the world is full of ample apologies. To root out pauperism then before it begins to propagate itself is a job for the authorities. Let the police fall to and relieve the streets of their swarms of beggars, and let Miss Feeling,—she of the tender heart and short sight,—take notice that dropping a penny into the pauper's hat is smiling on improvidence and fostering crime.

But *how to save the honest poor from becoming paupers* is a question worthy the most thoughtful consideration of wisest and best citizens. We furnish fatal facilities for making paupers. The times are always hard for a very large class. The wages of artificers, and especially of women, are frightfully insufficient for the support of large families. It would puzzle our bankers to get food enough to keep body and soul together, clothing enough to keep frost out of the tender flesh of babes, and to force back the wolf from the open door, with only the wages that many a poor woman gets, even if free from the insults, annoyances and anxiety that pluck away ambition, and leave the poor but half their original energy and shrewdness. When to such stresses are added the risk of sickness and the want of work, the perils of pauperism that impend over thousands now as innocent and worthy as are the readers of the Times, are tremendous and appalling. Instincts of self-preservation and of humanity alike urge us to fix a great gulf between poverty and pauperism—to keep the Police active in thinning the ranks on this side, and the benevolent busy in rescuing those who halt and stumble, and are discouraged, on the other side. Those who have never tried it little know how much they can do for the poor without wasting a minute, or missing a shilling from their purse. Oyster suppers go no further with members in the lobby than old clothes and cheap presents do with the poverty-pinched, and there is no more smell of charity about the one than of bribery about the other. A family enjoying competence can easily take in tow a fleet of struggling families without offending their pride, so unobtrusively that their next neighbor could not taunt them with it, and very effectually—furnishing work of one sort or another at liberal wages, getting the boys into places, begging the mother as a favor to accept a cast-off garment that might possibly answer to wear on a rainy day, and which shall be revamped and paraded next Sunday with Cable honors. Such attentions from the well-to-do toward the lowly link them in a happier circle, and keep the connections open to a better condition in life. This disguised mercy is the sort "whose quality is not strained;" "it is twice blessed—it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

But the race of Adam is lazy. Even their beneficence they prefer to administer by proxy, while they go about their business. So they have devised many societies to do their pleasant duties for them. Some of these are cunningly calculated to feed a secretary, and put a penny in a worthy agent's pocket. Others, with their costly machinery, compared with the good they may legitimately be expected to accomplish, are like reaping machines set to work on the rear of an inclosed city lot—like two-horse power threshing machines set to threshing out a quart of clover seed. Others use long levers, and with small expense of power move mountains. Towering above all of them in usefulness, but lying below them all in humility and parade, is the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. It is not much heard of out of the circle of its beneficence, but within that its charity "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven." It divides the City into as many districts as there are Wards, and each district into so many sections, that the visitor for each will have under his supervision about twenty-five families needing attention. When a case of destitution is called to the visitor's notice, he calls upon the family and satisfies himself as to the necessity. If not fairly chargeable to other societies, or to the Emigration Commissioners, in which case they are referred to the proper authorities to visit, nor are paupers, food, fuel, clothing, of a coarser sort than work would purchase, are furnished, but money seldom, and under restrictions. The children are helped into the public schools, or to trades, or service. In the year ending Oct. 1, 1858, this Association relieved 13,842 families, and 54,268 persons. No doubt, by its judicious lighterage, several hundreds out of the 13,842 were enabled to float over the bar on which they would certainly have grounded. It is gratifying to know that so efficient a helper of the poor has the full confidence of community. During 1857, the year of the great panic, notwithstanding the 985 failures for $120,000,000 in this City, that 25,000 persons lost employment before the 1st of October, and that 1,000 a day were discharged from work for weeks together, the treasury of this Association was better supplied than ever, many merchants even quadrupling their contributions to meet the anticipated demand. The receipts during the year were $66,578, he appropriations to districts $67,094. The appropriations all went in charity—there was no tare of agents' salaries, or trett of clerk hire. One dollar, put into so economical and direct a channel, is worth ten, bestowed in channels that distribute it less guardedly, and with less rigid reference to the good it will work, or the harm it may compass.

But when a family has passed over the barrier that separates poverty from pauperism, and where children are homeless, other agencies are necessary to rescue them from vagrancy and a career of crime. Around all the headlands where Hunger and Nakedness jut out into Pauperism, a tide of tremendous strength sweeps downward. To beguile the wretched with temporary relief, we have rumshops on almost every corner. Loose women flaunt their gay dresses on all the promenades, stimulating the envy of pure poor girls, whose weary fingers can scarcely earn them clean rags for their covering, and who cannot see under the gaudy finery and air of pleasure the carking care and the cancer at the heart. To make thieving easy, we have pawn-shops open from sunrise to sunset, where no questions are asked. At home—if they have a home—these dangerous classes suffer from dampness, mould, vermin, air heavy with miasm and stench, destitution and sickness. When they stir abroad, it is among the thickly-besetting inducements to theft, drunkenness and bestiality. A day in their haunts satisfies the most skeptical of the necessity of a sanitary police, to uncover and remove the rotting heaps of infection and hot-beds of disease—to set open to the air and light the dank, dark cellars where hundreds of human creatures are born every year, and seem straightway to mildew and rot. Gospels little affect beings, whether bipeds or four-footed, whose skins are dry-tanned, and who breathe carbonic-acid gas. The heralds of the genuine gospel go in with warrants to clear the premises forever, to set the adults in soak, and with abundant soap and water to restore the skin of the children to the porous investment that it was when made. When atmospheric air begins to swell the lungs, the color of the being becomes apparent, and the collapsed stomach is stayed, the commission of crime will cease to be the being's instinct, and gentle doses of the moral duties will be tolerated. The first part of the work of reforming vagrancy belongs to the State. The scavengering and ventilating their filthy caves, the scrubbing and polishing down the rough mannikin to what civilized men will recognize as the image of God, is a police work, which, when the head of Health Department is the sanitary philosopher that he ought to be, will be accomplished from motives of public health. But at present the whole heavy job is left to that one devise of modern Christian enterprise, the Mission School. Seeming like a very feeble instrument—a very proper thing to be sneered at, no other agency has so much dug around the roots of society, and there applied the remedy for the canker on the branches. It was a suggestion of the Church which was ashamed of itself that its influence should effect nobody but those who wore good clothes. This was the theory. Open a school on Sunday, into which all who are shooting marbles, playing ball, or throwing dead cats at each other are especially invited to come. Hurrah, rags,—cheers for the dirtiest boy,—you are the very fellows we wanted most. Can you sing, boys? Give us Yankee Doodle then, but in these words, lively words that carry a burden of common sense and a spice of moral truth in them. Hold on, boys, don't be obstreperous—order is Heaven's first law. Now for a speech—not a sermon—but a sharp, telling harangue on the virtues of soap and water. More singing and a prayer, to which the wild crew listen astounded, wondering whom the fellow is talking to, and what for, more singing, and they are dismissed, the roughs swearing it was the jolliest time they ever had. They'll come again next Sunday and bring all their brothers. Soon their sharp, shrewd-faces peer out from under the dirt, their rags tumble off and coats and trousers take their place. Somebody unknown rewarding merit in this way. The school after a while falls naturally into classes, and the scholars being human now, are subject to common treatment, and by this time they have been brought up to the level where Common Schools can reach them. The teacher, moreover, becomes interested in his pupil, finds him employment, and as if accidentally, stumbles upon his home—his scholar by his superior clothing and knowledge is already the light of the house, and if any of the household or its circle of acquaintance fall into trouble through his teacher's aid, they expect to see their way out of it. So the teacher is made the medium of communication between a lower circle of darkness and hopelessness and want, and the upper air, light and glorious hope; and the Mission School is quietly elevating thousands every year into the region where churches, schools, and printing shed their mingled light, warm, cheer, and bless. Some of these schools grow up into immense churches when all the neighborhood recognize their virtue and worth. But oftener they stand from year to year without much growth, like gateways which retain their proportions whether armies or a solitary horseman pass between them. The swarms come in, ragged, filthy and beastly, and when they are humanized, cleansed and made respectable, graduate into higher schools and more pretentious places. They drain a vicinity of its bad name and its crime so gently, that they seldom get any credit for what they have done,—indifferent observers charging the improved health and morals to the improved drainage, smarter schoolmasters, or the stated preaching; while verily we believe that no one agency, cheap or costly, has done so much for humanity and Christianity in our town within the last six years as this.

But when vagrancy has actually budded—when the homeless little wretches have trod on the toes of incensed justice, and got into scrapes—ash-barrels for dormitories, and prisons for homes—there is needed still a stouter agency than the Mission schools to fetch them out from the tombs, from ash-barrels and garbage-boxes, to clothe them and set them in their right mind. And here comes in the Children's Aid Society, with its six Industrial Schools, (containing at the last report 968 pupils,) furnishing mechanical instruction, moral lessons, bits of grammar, and a dinner daily, with its Newsboy's Lodging-House, where between 50 and 60—whose normal beds are the gratings over the cellar-ways where steam engines and boilers heat the air—lodge nightly, and live like young collegians, having savings' banks and mutual aid associations,—and, best of all, with its emigration system, by which, last year, it removed to the West—mostly to Ohio and Michigan, into the homes of families who needed them—468 boys, 200 girls, 28 men, 37 women, and 210 sewing and trades' girls. Other excellent societies take the vagrant—foredoomed pauper or criminal—and strive their best while he breathes the poisoned air to sustain his flagging spirits and keep life in him. This transports him from the cess-pool to the prairie, where there is nothing but the fading memory of a wretched Past to corrupt the clean, fresh air of better days. No thanks to Ostriches—none to the Philo-Scoundrels; but Christians may read with complacence statistics which show that in the metropolis, Pauperism is not on the increase. Notwithstanding the terrible threats of 1857, and the fact that last year the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor gave 60 per cent. more of relief than any year before, there is no more of it now than in 1855, nor so much in proportion to our population. Meanwhile vagrancy and juvenile crime does not increase. The figures decrease in spite of the increasing population. At the Jefferson Market Court there were, in 1855, 385 commitments for petit larceny, in 1856 only 172; in 1855, 1,405 cases of vagrancy, in 1856, only 349. At the Essex Market Court there were 441 cases of vagrancy in 1855, but only 349 in 1856. At the Tombs, in 1855, of petit larceny, 3,299 cases; in 1856 only 2,708. In the City Prison there was a decrease in 1856 of 450 upon the number of children and minors confined during 1855; and so far as we have been able to gather, the statistics of 1857 and 1858 are equally encouraging. What shall we do, then, to avert Pauperism and lessen crime? Put honest, conscientious lawyers on the bench for judges and kick the wooden shysters that we call judges out into obscurity. Give justice, speedy, prompt and full, to all convicted criminals. Make the prisons wholesome and clean, the prison diet plain but plenty, and work the prisoners according to their ability. Make the pardoning power an awkward, unused implement in the hands of Governors, and so bring juries and judges to a sense of their responsibility. Enforce existing laws about pauperism. Arrest all street-beggars, send the crippled and sick to the almshouse, the able-bodied to the workhouse, and those that will not work, to the prison. Sustain Associations, by which honest indigence is saved from stumbling into pauperism. Put public-health matters into the hands of a medical Christian man; authorize him with the aid of his sanitary police to ferret out the causes of epidemics, to abate nuisances, to ventilate, light up, and to clear of people all cellars that are not fit for men to live in. Let him dig about the roots of society and expose the worm that wounds there. Go in with Mission and Industrial Schools to rescue the young and convey them over to the region of common schools and churches. By such schemes as that of the Children's Aid Society, carry off the surplus vagrant children from the spots where they are nuisances and hopeless, to western farms, where they are in demand and where new hopes dawn on them with new skies. Without the aid of a single new enactment, we have all the machinery, in good working order, and power enough to prevent pauperism from becoming an American institution, and by diminishing the material upon which it feeds, to abate the growth of crime.

The Thanksgiving Collections in the Boston churches on Sunday were quite liberal, the sums received being in many cases larger than in any previous year. The money distributed (says the *Transcript*,) among the poor by the pastors and officers of religious societies reaches the most deserving people, as most of the donations are to worthy persons well known to the distributors.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Reply to the Letters of B. B.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The articles in the Times, of Oct. 17 and 18, on the Coast Survey, signed B. B., have probably taken no one by surprise who has followed, with any interest, events in scientific circles within the last few months. From the foreshadowings of these, just such attacks as those of B. B. might, with as much certainty, have been predicted to take place just about this period, as cold weather and snow are looked for somewhere in November. When a great public abuse is discovered, it is the duty of every good citizen to denounce it, and to move for its abatement. Has your correspondent made such a discovery, and is he giving vent to the indignant feelings of a patriot, or those of mere personal rancor? No one, who has read his articles with any attention, and knows anything of the Coast Survey and its present Superintendent, will be at a loss to decide this question; for, with a few lines of statistics, some extracts from the late Mr. Benton's denunciations of the Coast Survey, the incentives to which are well known to have been personal, your correspondent has given columns of virulent personal attacks, not only upon the Superintendent, but on others who have unfortunately fallen under your correspondent's displeasure.

Your correspondent, after a somewhat labored and pretentious opening of his attack, says:

> "To present the matter fully, access to public documents and to the departments is needed, neither of which sources is available for this occasion; but from some stray publications a few statistics have been gleaned, which excite rather than gratify curiosity concerning this most powerful and costly appendage of the Government."

Now it may not be impertinent to ask why, in setting out to lay before the public this pretended stupendous abuse, "that Paixhan of extravagance the Coast Survey," as your correspondent terms it, he should not have taken the pains to have consulted minutely the public documents which he admits was "needed" to do full justice to his cause, but contented himself with "gleaning from some stray publications a few statistics," and thus "exciting rather than gratifying curiosity concerning this most powerful and costly appendage of the Government." Your correspondent will hardly pretend that these "needed documents" might not have been found in almost any good public, or private library. Had he entered candidly on such researches, he would have gratified curiosity, and beneficially have added, by the published results of his labors, to the common stock of authentic information.

To tell the public that so much has been yearly appropriated for a great national work—that certain agents receiving specified salaries, were engaged in carrying it on—and that the aggregate outlay for a series of years amounts to so much—proves what? Why just nothing, so far as the public is really interested. Had your correspondent taken up the "needed" documents, and from them had shown that more could have been accomplished, or in a better manner with the same means—had he, through the same sources, put his finger upon manifest peculation, or anything kindred to it—or had he shown, to quote his own words, that "the object contemplated by Congress and by the people, understood to be the aim of the Coast Survey, is laudable enough," but that what has been done is otherwise than was contemplated, then he might have claimed the thanks of the country and of his readers who, like the writer of this, have patiently gone over his columns of personal invective. A truly gigantic work is to be done, one admitted by all to be of the greatest importance, the utility of which your correspondent tells us that "Hassler vindicated with such power that not even the management of the present Superintendent has as yet neutralized it," whatever these last words may mean. This being so, what the public is interested in knowing is, *whether this useful work has been well done, and whether the means given for its performance have been honestly and judiciously applied.* The array of officials and their salaries tell us nothing until we are made to understand what are the duties performed by each, and what are the requisites for performing these duties. The Superintendent, of whom your correspondent sneeringly says, "See who sits now in the chair of Hassler!" receives a salary of $6,000. Well, this may be a large or a small remuneration; just as the talent, labor and peculiar qulifications demanded by the place are rare and onerous, or the reverse. The same is true of the other salaries.

When a certain member of the Cabinet, in bygone days, spoke in a similar sneering tone to Hassler of his salary, and remarked that it was as large as his own, the old man's reply was, "True, the President can on any day step out upon the avenue and supply your place in his Cabinet, but where will you go to supply mine on the Coast Survey." Fortunately, when the vacancy made by Hassler's decease had to be supplied, our country had one of its own sons to present to fill it. Dependant as we had long felt ourselves upon foreigners to fill such an important post as this and some others—a feeling carried so far that Mr. Jefferson even had foreigners called to the principal chairs of the child of his old age, the University of Virginia—it was no small cause of congratulation that a man confessedly capable of supplying this place was found at home. The sum of $6,000 may seem to your correspondent a large remuneration for such a station, but he must not forget that the present Superintendent was a man of mark before he was inducted into his present office, and had already won for himself an enviable reputation both at home and abroad. Having graduated with the highest honors at the Military Academy, and served for several years as an officer of engineers, he was invited to a chair of great responsibility in the University of his native city. In this station he won upon the confidence of his fellow-citizens, by his capacity and sterling integrity of character, and was called by them to organize several of their most valued institutions. Such was the reputation acquired by the man "who now sits in Hassler's chair" before he took possession of it; a reputation well earned by qualities that lie at the basis of all merited success—a reputation, it may be added, which it will require something more to shake than the vague general charges, or obscure innuendos of your correspondent.

The plaints of your correspondent over the offices of power and profit held by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the influence which his commanding talents have given him among his fellow-citizens, really border upon the ludicrous. Did it escape the penetration of your correspondent that no small man could have compassed all that he alleges to have been done by the present Superintendent? Did he not see that but one conclusion could be arrived at, admitting all that he avers of this gentleman to be true, and that is, that he must be a man possessing herculean mental and physical endurance, coupled with an industry and a capacity for labor seldom equaled? Now very much of this is literally true. The present Superintendent is most happily constituted for a position demanding such a variety of acquirement as the one he now fills. With a sound mind in a sound body, conjoined to an equability of temper not easily disturbed, he has always shown himself equal to every exigency. He refuses no amount of labor, and shirks no duty. He is equally at home in making a contract for oil or coal, or in organizing the most complicated working machinery for any enterprise. His administrative, executive and scientific ability are equally remarkable. It has been by such a rare combination of talents, united to most happy social qualities, that this truly eminent man, upon whom your correspondent has poured out the phials of his wrath, has won upon and secured the respect and voluntary aid of so many in all professions, who themselves command the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens, and, not as your correspondent would lead the public to believe, by "a shameful waste of the public money and a more shameful abuse of official patronage and authority," not a single instance of either of which charges has he been able to substantiate in his lengthy communication.

The question here brought before the public is one upon which the public has an interest to be enlightened; but, if your correspondent has this in view, he must quit the vituperative personal line, in which he has engaged, and enter upon that of facts, with their proof. Until he does this, he must not be surprised should the public rather congratulate itself than feel wronged, that it has in its service a man who can manage the Coast Survey, the Light-house Board, the Smithsonian Institute, its system of Weights and Measures, the Nautical Almanac, both houses of Congress, the Cabinet officer to whom he is subordinate, and the Press; can make contracts for oil and coal, and then snap his fingers at Old Bullion and party. The attempt of your correspondent to excite ridicule by affixing nick-names, will serve but little purpose, even were they pertinent. The present Superintendent of the Coast Survey has, with great propriety, kept himself aloof from party. He engaged in his present duties to carry out a scientific work of the highest importance to the country—one which must carry with it credit or discredit to the country, and his own reputation, among the nations of the world,—and not to promote the interests of this or that party. How he has succeeded, the commendations which his labors have received from the scientific world, both at home and abroad, afford ample guaranties. How the propriety of his course has been appreciated by men wielding political power, has been shown in their leaving him undisturbed to prosecute to completion this great national undertaking—a course as creditable to their sagacity in foreseeing the consequences that must result from such disturbance as it has been advantageous to the country.

SCRUTATOR.

The Woman's Library—Further Explanation of its Necessity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: You may regard the writer as being influenced by an over-captious spirit in so persistently pursuing the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. But that gentleman, in spite of the very plain facts which have been laid before him, is determined to make it appear to the readers of his journal that there is no possible need of a woman's library. The writer is equally determined to bring forward arguments in support of this enterprise, which will prove that the objections, urged by Mr. Porter are superficial, and that the few arrows he has launched at the library and its friends, are made of pipe-clay and not of steel. It is rather a difficult matter to understand clearly what Mr. Porter means, through his manner of dealing with the subject in question. Here is an extract from an article which appeared in the *Christian Intelligencer* of yesterday, Nov. 18.

> "We believe that no more important subject for public inquiry and action can come before us at the present time, than that laid bare in the general project for the woman's library. In our former article *we most emphatically indorsed the library proposed.* But our offence is in reality that we went further. We are not content with a half-way work. We took the opportunity to urge the broad questions of reform and relief for the advancement of the masses of the people. The same measures which will afford relief to the women can be productive of good to the men and to the children, who are all depressed by the same causes which depress the women.
>
> E. M. P. very truly says that there is not in the article of the *Intelligencer* 'one good, sound, sensible point of objection to the Woman's Library.' She is so sure on that point that she will 'defy' any person to find such an objection. E. M. P. is perfectly right. We defy E. M. P. herself to do it; and if so, why has she waxed so peevish, and launched a column and a half of fine print at us through the Times? The moral of our article was simply—'This ought ye to do, and not to leave the other undone.'"

Could anything be more calmly gratifying than the above? And yet this is not all. Through nearly two columns of reading matter the Library movement is lauded in the most positive terms—is commended as deserving all encouragement—bid "God-speed," and Mr. Porter seems pained at the unjust misrepresentation of the *Intelligencer*, and reiterates again and again his "full and hearty approval of the undertaking." In brief, the gentleman's argument is this: He likes the plan for the improvement of the "mental, social and industrial position" of the women of New-York. He is only opposed to our working on a small scale; and his large heart is grieved and wounded at the spectacle of a body of eminent gentlemen taking up the question of *their* needs alone, while "the necessities of millions of depressed and suffering men, women and children" ought to be considered. Mr. Porter is not content with these gentlemen doing a little; he heaps up the work, until those who undertake to examine his views, and look forward to a practical consummation of the labors he proposes are staggered, completely bewildered by the intricacies and overwhelming responsibilities of the duties he would impose. Undoubtedly, as he insists, "the same measures which will afford relief to women can be productive of good to the millions of men and to the children." But, if good Mr. Porter will only have a little mercy on the friends of the Library movement, and reflect that they are only a few quiet citizens, and quite unable to accomplish the emancipation of the whole human race from the evils which oppress them, he would be more just, I am sure, and be loath to level at them the sly little sarcasms which, notwithstanding his indorsement of their enterprise, may be found in each of his editorial articles. They are harmless and mild, it is true, but still they serve to prove that there is a little bitter mingled with the sweet of Mr. Porter's otherwise gentlemanly and praiseworthy effusions. For instance, who, after reading in the issue of Nov. 18 his elaborate commendations of the Library plans, and his many good wishes for its success, would expect him to close with the following paragraph:

> "We may very appropriately remind our readers, as well as E. M. P., that an extensive organization is already in operation, and has been for years, for the special benefit of the working people of this City. If E. M. P. wishes to see the classes in operation, we recommend her to invite some of her friends—(*the orators at Dr. Chapin's Church, for instance*)—to get a list of the *evening schools* for females, under the care of the Board of Education, and spend a few evenings in becoming acquainted with the practical and extensive opportunities now afforded to the class of workers for whom they have made their appeals."

Now, as the Rev. Mr. Porter must be aware that every resident of New-York and its vicinity is acquainted with the fact of there being Public Schools in operation, the above must be regarded as intended for a bit of sly waggery—a covert sarcasm something like that which appeared in his editorial of Nov. 4.

The writer does not take up these things in a "peevish" spirit, as the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* charges. The feeling which has prompted her deserves, perhaps, a better name, but she is unwilling that those whose noble efforts in this cause have stamped it at the outset with success, should receive unmerited rebuke, or that unfriendly allusions should go unnoticed, particularly when coming from such a source as the pen of a reverend divine.

The writer wishes to assure Mr. Porter that this article is written in the calmest of moods, and without any unfriendly feeling toward himself; and the only gratification aimed at is, to point out the necessity of a Library, and to explode the arguments and plans he has offered as being more practical and useful; and prove finally that he has not an inch of firm ground left him, whereby he may sustain his position.

Mr. Porter, in his first article, proposed the general relieving of the poor, and urged the want of bread, forgetting the thousand and one charitable societies in this City which are constantly engaged in these good offices. In his letter to the Times, he proposed the forming of sewing societies, and when the inadequacy of these as shown, he is still determined not to give it up, but comes out with the announcement that there are public schools in New-York City for the "special benefit" of the working classes, thereby showing, as he thinks, that a woman's library is altogether superfluous. The writer admires the ingenious manner in which Mr. Porter covers up this last shot, but his aim is transparent notwithstanding.

Everybody knows that the public schools were established for the general education of the masses; and although in many of them little attention is given to such branches as will provide the girlish pupils with a firm dependence for their after support, they are still an inestimable blessing—the principal matter of regret being that there is not a few more schools to accommodate the twenty thousand children who are crowded out of those already existing. The evening schools—as persons who are at all acquainted with them know—are attended mainly (the adult schools) by our Irish and German residents. They are open to all, and each person who applies for admission is examined and placed in classes graded according to the intelligence of the pupil. One class is just beginning to say their A B Cs; another class is commencing to spell; and sometimes the associations and surroundings are not of a very pleasant or desirable character to certain minds. Yet, like the day schools, they are invaluable in their benefits to those for whom they were provided, and there is an ample field for the operations of as many more as are now in working order.

But have these schools separate classes for the instruction of book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, languages, &c.? If the Rev. Mr. Porter has heretofore been under that impression, the writer would respectfully tender him an invitation to visit these schools some evening that he may discover his mistake. If Ward evening schools are the Alpha and Omega of cultivation and instruction, why does this City require so many adjuncts in the way of academies, colleges, libraries and other institutions for the encouragement of learning? There are thousands who would never enter a Ward evening school for instruction, who would be only too happy to accept of opportunities whereby they might be self-taught or profit by the advantages to be derived from classes which would prepare them for business. Would the clerks who study at the Mercantile Library go into the Ward schools? Would they find there the instruction they needed even if they did? Would Mr. Porter recommend them to such a course? It is doubtful.

The contemplated institution is not to be modeled on the plans of a Ward school. It is to be a select Female Library, where young women may enter with comfort and confidence. Mr. Porter seems to ignore the matter of providing seventy-five thousand books for the purpose of entertaining or instructing a great many thousand readers. This is something of itself. For the classes—each class will be devoted to one particular study, and will not occupy more than one hour each evening.

After this full definition of the plans and purposes of the Woman's Library, it would give the writer sincere pleasure if she could regard the Rev. Mr. Porter as one of its thorough friends; and hoping yet to meet him in that capacity, she bids him, for the present, a friendly adieu.

Yours, very respectfully, E. M. P.

Senator Hammond and the Presidency.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of the 16th inst. you state, in reply to an article of the *Journal of Commerce*, charging the Times indirectly with the intention of giving its support to Senator Hammond for the Presidency, after a proper rebuke to the *Journal*, that

> "When the proper time comes we shall take such a course as shall seem to us most likely to promote the peace and permanent welfare of the country, without regard to party or personal consideration of any kind."

This declaration is but in accordance with the sincerity, consistency and the high-toned firmness which have ever characterized your journal. It is in this spirit that I ask of you the courtesy to permit me, through your columns, to pass very briefly on the "Barnwell speech" of Senator Hammond, which has become so universally read by the public, while I fully concur with you that it would be in very bad taste, at least at this early day, to bring out any gentleman's name in connection with the Presidency. I speak as a cotemporary of General Washington, and one who has seen every President of the Republic since the formation of the Confederacy.

In my opinion, there has been no speech ever delivered in the history of this country, since the agitation of Slavery, either by a Northern or Southern man, in which such bold, fearless, independent expression of opinions, reckless of all party and sectional feelings, have been so frankly and honestly asserted. As an evidence of the remarkable import and the extraordinary elevating excellencies of this address, the Press throughout the country, of all parties, have copied it, and its moral power and influence have been felt among the people at large. Rising above the miserable, shuffling, and diplomatic non-committal policy of politicians of the day, the Senator from South Carolina has dared to tell the people, North and South, that he never desired to see Kansas, "reeking with blood and fraud," enrolled among the States of this Union.

It is rare to find a statesman, either living or dead, who has had the manhood, the nerve and the honesty of purpose, where he once held the reverse of political doctrines, openly to declare and acknowledge that he had changed his former opinions by *investigation* and *examination*, and not from the debasing fears and promptings of a selfish policy of safety! He does not hesitate to tell us, that though he once avowed that the only safety of the South "was in the dissolution of the Union," his belief *now* is, "that we can fully sustain ourselves in the Union, and control its action in all great affairs." He frankly admits that he once entertained the idea of reopening the African Slave-trade, but that "on further examination he abandoned it;" that no fillibustering in Mexico and Central America, can ever make us more Slave States, and "to touch them in any way is to be contaminated." In regard to Cuba, though he does not directly declare the "Ostend Conference" policy impracticable, yet he tells us in the language of Mr. Calhoun, that "it is *forbidden fruit*, unless plucked in the exigency of a war," and adds:

> "*There is no reasonable ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any other way; and the war that will open to us such an occasion will be great and general, and bring about results that the keenest intellect cannot now anticipate.*"

This is truly a sage prediction, and it would seem from our present complicated difficulties with Spain, Mexico and Central America, that we are fast drifting to its verification.

This distinguished statesman has put the fallacy of Abolitionism fairly before this country and Europe, and shows incontrovertibly that England, who was the first to emancipate her colonies, has, from the experience of the ruin, horror and destruction it has produced, been forced to resort to the revolting and detestable Cooley-trade, by importing hundreds of thousands of Chinese and Hindoos; and that the Slave-trade is still virtually carried on by the capture of slavers, under the "apprentice system." He clearly demonstrates the impossibility and impracticability of abolishing slavery in the Southern States, and says:

> "Whatever the weak and defenceless colonies of other countries may have submitted to, before these Southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments and plunge the world in ruin. It is in their power to do both, for the world cannot get on without them; and if ruthless fanaticism and brute force combine, under whatever names and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them the pillars of the temple of civilization, and force a common fate on all mankind."

It has not been to name Senator Hammond in connection with the Presidency that I have made this communication, but to rejoice with the people that there is left to us yet one statesman in the Union, who, in the hour of peril in our National Council Halls, both the North and the South can rely on with confidence and safety.

A COTEMPORARY OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

The City Inspector's Department—What It Is and what It Should Be.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is either a department of Public Health, or it is simply a branch of the Police Department. If its functions are of the former character, then it is imperative that its officers shall possess peculiar qualifications to enable them to perform the duties pertaining to the office, such qualifications can only be found in the thoroughly-educated scientific physician. If it is a branch of the Police Department, it is a failure, and the sooner it is merged into and governed by the *regular* Police Department the better; we should then have some system at least. The discipline, numbers, intelligence and power of the regular Police would insure us some protection, which we now sadly feel the want of, under the present *Guerrilla Sanitary Squad*. New-York stands alone, as the only large City in the world, that trusts the health and lives of its citizens to the protection of non-medical men, and the result is precisely what might be expected, in its being the most unhealthy City (with equal natural advantages) in the world. Take London as an example, with its dense population, its *Thames*, (which is a mammoth sewer,) compare our Croton water, our two large and rapid rivers, washing our rocky shores, our geographical position and climate, with that of London, you would reasonably expect to find London much more unhealthy than New-York; yet the facts are strikingly to the contrary. For the past seven years the average annual mortality in New-York has been *one death to every* 27 6-100 of the entire population, while in London, during the same time, the average annual mortality has been but *one in* 40 of its population. Had the ratio of mortality been as great in London as New-York in 1857, London would have lost 36,000 more than she did lose; had the ratio of mortality been the same in New-York that it was in London in 1857, we would have saved 8,815 lives in this City in that single year. Is it necessary that 8,815 lives shall be sacrificed annually in order that *political hacks* may be provided with office? If they must be provided for, by giving them a chance to steal, in heaven's name let them have our money, but spare our lives. We believe the Department should be, and can be, made a safeguard against epidemics and pestilence; ex-watchmen, butchers and grocers have shown us "how not to do it," now let us try the doctors, and see if they will *do it*.

HEALTH.

Railing Literature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The iron railings around the City-Hall Park are converted into ballad stands, kept by dirty, bare-footed boys and girls. A penny will buy a dirty song. "Free and Easy Still," "The Fate of a False Lover," "John Dean and His Own Mary Ann," or "My Love he is a Sailleur Boy nineteen years old." It is the literature of the Five Points transferred to the Park.

This precious collection has been recently enriched by a contribution from the head-quarters of "Civil and Religious Liberty." Since the days of Dean Swift, such *railing* galleries have rarely been graced or disgraced by clerical pens; but here we find a song purporting to be from a "Reverend"—in praise of lager-bier and in contempt of the Sabbath! It bears the attractive title, *Sunday Laws: An Historical Song*, by the Rev. J. L. Hatch. Has the author left the "City of Churches," that he fails to append the usual suffix, "A Congregational Clergyman of Brooklyn?" Or is he dropping by degrees his "bogus" clerical plumes? We have not space for the effusion; but a verse or two will show that this "Historical Song" is in fit companionship with the bacchanalian and amatory ballads of the Park railing.

"So, too, in Brooklyn, the other day,
  Meyerbeer was tried on Monday;
The complaint against him this did say:
  He had sold lager-bier on Sunday!
    [And he had!]
But the Jury said, on Monday,
  'A *good* drink might be sold on Sunday!'"

There seems to be a strange connection between Sabbath desecration and general immorality. The man or minister who swings from his moorings here commonly loses his anchorage altogether. From the pulpit to the railing would seem to be quite a stride; it is only a step—over the Fourth Commandment. Singing down "Sunday Laws" naturally leads to singing up "lager-beer," and "the good time coming," when, according to the "Historical Song,"

"A drink, or a drive, or a joyful noise,
  Will be thought not bad, on a Sunday!"

W. W.

Light Travel on the Western Roads.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have spent a good part of the last ten days on Western Railroads, and will give those of your readers who have invested in them a few facts of interest from which they can make their calculations about future dividends.

Two or three things, I imagine, are requisite to make a road profitable to the stockholders, although these considerations have perhaps nothing to do with the convenience of the public and the great benefit of Railroads to a new country.

First, there should be business, *i. e.*, passengers and freight to carry; and secondly, economy in the management.

Now, for some of my notes of observation:

On the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central, running from Chicago south to Mattoon, 175 miles, last Thursday, there were, including myself, four through passengers for four cars. The way travel was inconsiderable, say thirty passengers, whose journeys averaged from five to forty miles each.

On Tuesday morning last the train left St. Louis for Pana, 93 miles, with ten passengers, and on our arrival at the Dixon Junction there were but four.

From Dixon to Clinton, Iowa, distance 38 miles, we numbered nine, all told.

On the morning train of Friday from Fulton for Chicago, 140 miles, I had a whole car for myself a great part of the way, and till within 50 miles of Chicago the number did not exceed fifteen to twenty.

For many miles the regular employes of the train outnumbered the passengers, and a brakeman told me they were not paying running expenses.

On the 10th inst., at Detroit, the ticket-seller for the night car informed me that for a week previous he had not disposed of more than eight or ten tickets each night; and as the sleeping cars are the favorites, he concluded that the through business must have been very light.

The Chicago and Cincinnati Express, *viâ* Lafayette and Indianapolis, ran but one passenger car yesterday, and I counted but six passengers in it.

The Michigan Central was about one-fourth full for half the way, when it filled up somewhat, but when we arrived at Detroit there were but seven to cross the ferry for the Canada Great Western Road, and we started with fourteen passengers for Suspension Bridge, 230 miles.

The way travel was very light, and we arrived at the Bridge on time (!) with but twelve.

The hotel keepers all the way say that the railroads never did so little business, and that without the aid of Eastern capital to defray running expenses, some of the trains will have to be withdrawn.

Of course, there is not enough freight for them to carry worth speaking of. The failure of the crops in some of the Western States has cut off that business altogether, and some of the roads, anticipating a heavy freight of grain and merchandise, had provided themselves with many new cars, for which they have now no use.

The immediate prospects of the railroads and of the Northwest are bad enough, and those who have the courage to look at them boldly admit that nothing can be hoped for until another good crop.

The unpleasant fact cannot be gainsayed that the railroads have been built before they were absolutely required. In their natural emulation of the old States, the new ones have not hesitated to resort to every means for pushing ahead their public works, and for attracting Eastern and foreign capital.

Magnificent donations of unoccupied lands, wholesale issues of State bonds, and liberal subscriptions by their citizens, have attracted unemployed outside capital, and the railroads once commenced, the self-interest of the said capitalists secured their completion, while the citizen subscribers to stock, who, for scores of reasons, could not "put up," have smilingly resigned themselves to the condition of seeing their farms and incipient cities intersected with the means of their future wealth and greatness.

As a general thing, the railroads are managed with as much economy as the comfort and safety of the traveling public will permit. The failure of dividends cannot be well accredited to that quarter.

Many noble projects have succumbed to the panic and the failure of the crops, but it is pleasant to point to the energetic and unceasing labors of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, which, with all these vicissitudes, still pushes on their work, and in a few months will have the line completed from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, 81 miles.

Already is the telegraph line finished part of the way, and hereafter, *n'importe* the ice and snow, those living on the line will not, as before, find themselves isolated from the world.

Barnes' Printing Telegraph has been adopted on the line, with the most perfect success.

A company of gentlemen, who at present make their head-quarters at Clinton, Iowa, have contracted to construct telegraph lines over the whole State, and wherever, west of the Mississippi, new Railroads are in course of completion.

The facility of working Barnes' Printing Instruments mak ethem a great desideratum in places where the public business will not support an operator, for the Freight and Express Agent, with but a few minutes demonstration, is qualified to operate them. The Telegraph is hardly second to the Railroad.

F. G. Y.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Official Vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Counties.	Governor. Morgan.	Governor. Parker.	Governor. Burr'hs.	Lieut.-Governor. Campbell.	Lieut.-Governor. Taylor.	Lieut.-Governor. Benton.
Albany	5610	9118	3422	5615	9209	3467
Allegany	4288	1894	621	4551	1953	665
Broome	3531	2573	357	3555	2575	370
Cattaraugus	4309	2825	356	4371	2829	369
Cayuga	5952	2838	729	6022	2801	757
Chatauque	5479	2129	1395	5528	2128	1392
Chemung	2369	2533	148	2408	2521	189
Chenango	4466	3558	388	4510	3557	391
Clinton	2698	2383	523	2717	2391	524
Columbia	3860	3459	750	3858	3460	767
Cortlandt	2717	1656	267	2860	1658	296
Delaware	3855	2868	1072	3946	2886	1102
Dutchess	5518	5007	718	5586	5008	715
Erie	7956	7907	4822	8056	7826	4346
Essex	2275	1457	655	2358	1478	660
Franklin	1621	2141	782	1949	2151	794
Fulton	2090	1689	464	2122	1691	465
Genesee	2838	1408	584	2846	1390	596
Greene	2218	2940	542	2207	2904	566
Hamilton	131	365	10	135	367	10
Herkimer	4568	2606	452	4750	2575	464
Jefferson	6899	4595	547	6996	4615	542
Kings	3170	13620	3008	8153	13454	3043
Lewis	2577	1881	38	2621	1904	34
Livingston	3162	1976	1025	3231	1923	1039
Madison	4445	2472	614	4742	2493	641
Monroe	7417	5224	1144	7446	5092	1161
Montgomery	2834	2262	875	2854	2232	885
New-York	21512	41158	6991	21564	41035	7318
Niagara	3317	2235	1255	3349	2211	1269
Oneida	10728	7993	536	10808	7997	582
Onondaga	8400	6219	711	8434	6209	713
Ontario	3872	2232	1406	3872	2232	1406
Orange	3840	4306	1011	3835	4298	1029
Orleans	2579	1190	976	2665	1205	888
Oswego	6436	4842	455	6613	4855	470
Otsego	5383	4541	355	5419	4556	356
Putnam	861	1352	62	862	1348	63
Queens	1779	3085	1058	1786	3078	1085
Rensselaer	5066	5499	3028	5037	5428	3171
Richmond	686	1883	380	667	1845	437
Rockland	606	1368	524	643	1365	528
Saratoga	4163	3691	1281	4188	3669	1311
Schenectady	1493	1326	832	1567	1296	854
Schoharie	2038	3403	726	2063	3479	736
Schuyler	2003	1448	271	2043	1421	271
Seneca	1864	1886	1028	1873	1871	1040
St. Lawrence	7691	2617	484	7758	2598	504
Steuben	6083	4258	1012	6365	4045	997
Suffolk	2144	2107	589	2124	2102	628
Sullivan	1385	1885	1507	1360	1871	1584
Tioga	2822	2628	237	2773	2664	189
Tompkins	3389	1967	745	3459	1954	758
Ulster	2942	4724	3270	2927	4706	3386
Warren	1730	1444	526	1807	1445	534
Washington	4498	2511	1170	4586	2510	1200
Wayne	4723	2633	862	4815	2625	862
Westchester	4297	5457	1428	4285	5472	1444
Wyoming	3204	1952	350	3242	1911	347
Yates	2479	1283	149	2496	1276	147
Total	247,679	230,412	61,413	251,129	232,644	62,343

Morgan over Parker, 17,267.
Campbell over Taylor, 18,485.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 492, 493, 100, 147, 645, 646, 647, 648, 658, 674, 675, 691, 692, 697, 447, 698, 700, 701, 702, 703, 706, 708, 710, 712, 713, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 725, 727, 728, 730, 732, 734, 735.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

James M. Quimby vs. *Nelson P. Stewart.*—Motion to amend answer granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Benj. Haxtun et al. vs. *Wm. Haxtun et al.*—Motion granted.

Geo. J. Jackson vs. *Odiah Sheldon et al.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Sophia S. Van Zandt vs. *Jared Linsley et al.*—Additional allowance of $50.

GENERAL TERM—Nov. 23.

Before Judges Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE CASE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER BARRY.

The People vs. *Richard Barry.*—This case was moved to-day by Mr. Blunt, the District Attorney, for the purpose of having the order of Judge Russell, quashing the indictment against Barry, reversed. He stated that Barry had pleaded guilty to an assault on Mr. Wolffe, upon which he was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for four months; that Judge Russell had ordered the conviction to be set aside, on the ground that the defendant had not pleaded guilty to the other indictment.

Mr. Hall, for the defendant, raised an objection that the District-Attorney had not given him the four days' notice required by the statute.

The Court decided that the case must go off, and that proper notice should be given.

THE CASE OF MOORE AND LIVINGSTON.

Michael Price Moore vs. *A. Livingston.*—This is an appeal by Mr. Livingston from the decree of Judge Roosevelt, by which the title of certain valuable property situated in Broadway, near Cortlandt-street, and valued at about $70,000, was declared to be vested in Mr. Moore. It will be remembered that the case attracted considerable attention when it was on argument before Judge Roosevelt, at Special Term, some eighteen months ago. Charles O'Conor for appellant; James T. Brady and Francis G. Young for respondent.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—THE SICKLES ELECTION.

The People, ex rel. Daniel E. Sickles, vs. *The Board of Canvassers of the County of New York.*—The alternative *mandamus* to compel the Board of Canvassers to declare the election of Daniel E. Sickles as a member of Congress for the Third Congressional District. Mr. Graham appeared for Mr. Sickles, and several of the canvassers were in Court.

Judge DAVIES stated, that in granting the writ the Court had inadvertently made it returnable before the General Term. It should have been to the Special Term, as this Court had decided that cases of this character should be heard in the first instance at Special Term. The counsel would find an authority in 12 Barbour. Judge DAVIES therefore suggested that it be postponed till Thursday, which was agreed to.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 24.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Margaret S. McNair vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the jury brought in a sealed verdict of $67 for the plaintiff. It is the case reported in yesterday's TIMES, in which damages were claimed on account of injury to the contents of a trunk submerged in the North River, by the giving way of a plank in pier No. 43.

Gardiner vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was precisely like the former. The plaintiff and trunk only being changed. The witnesses were mainly the same. There was some variance in the testimony of one witness sworn on both trials. In the former he was understood to testify that the plank which broke under the wheel of the coach was covered with dirt so that its condition could not be seen; in the present case he said there was no dirt upon it, and that its surface gave no indication of its rotten condition. The Judge held that no proof was made of negligence against the Corporation, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

Emma Landon vs. *Charles C. Marsh.*—This action is brought against the defendant as Administrator of his brother, Benjamin F. Marsh, deceased. The plaintiff claims for services rendered to Benj. F. Marsh, as a nurse, from 1852 up to the time of his death in 1856. It appeared that Marsh suffered from a variety of diseases, prominent among which was delirium tremens; that he was very hard to take care of, requiring both male and female nurses, and often several at once; that the task of nursing him was not only laborious but offensive, owing to his bodily condition; that the plaintiff was assiduous and constant in her attendance, by Marsh's request, and that he had never paid her anything, though he had repeatedly expressed an intention to leave her by will $10,000, or a farm, or both, as a compensation. He died, however, intestate, and, as before stated, this suit is brought to recover the plaintiff's wages from the administrator. The case excites considerable interest in Court. Several physicians and professional nurses were examined as to the state of B. F. Marsh during the time covered by the complaint, and as to the rate of compensation which would be proper under the circumstances. The defence intimated a design to show that the plaintiff entertained exorbitant views, by reason of the belief that Marsh was rich.

The trial is still on. Mr. Busteed for plaintiff; Mr. Gerard for defendant.

Before Justice Hoffman and a Jury.

INSURANCE.

John S. de Wolf et al., vs. *The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company.*—The defendants, in 1854, insured for the plaintiffs a ship called the *Helen*, on a voyage from Cardiff, in Wales, to Savannah and back. On her return, laden with a cargo of cotton of the value of $100,000, when within 500 miles of Liverpool, she was abandoned by the master and crew, who were taken to Liverpool on the bark *Idas*. A protest was made out, reciting that the *Helen* had experienced severe weather; that her rudder had been carried away, her deck cargo thrown overboard; that one of her pumps had been broken; that her sternpost was loosened, and that when abandoned she had five feet of water in the hold.

The *Helen* was fallen in with on the day after her abandonment by the ship *Westmoreland*, bound to Philadelphia, and a report by them published in the Philadelphia papers which excited suspicions of foul play. She was boarded by the master and mate and some of the crew of the *Westmoreland*, whose testimony was produced on the trial.

They testified that they found that four of her lanyards had been cut, as if with an axe, for the purpose of sinking her; that there was but sixteen inches of water in her hold; that both pumps were in good order; that everything about her was in good order, with the exception of the loss of the rudder, and that she could have been easily taken into port. It was insisted that she was grossly overvalued, and that the abandonment was unnecessary and fraudulent.

The officers of the *Westmoreland* testified that they found on deck a portion of the old rudder, and that it was worm-eaten, so as to be wholly worthless, and the defendants insisted that the *Helen* was unseaworthy when the policy was effected.

The plaintiffs produced the testimony of the master and mate, and others, confirming the statements contained in the protest.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,685. Mr. Stanley for plaintiff; Mr. Moultrie and Mr. Stoughton for defendants.

M. POCCIANTI, of Florence, the oldest and one of the most eminent architects of Italy, has recently died. He was superintending the gymnastic exercises of the firemen, of which corps he was director, when a ladder broke, and a man who was on it fell on him, injuring him so much that he died the next day. M. POCCIANTI was 80 years of age.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1858.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, 1858.

Yards.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&L'mbs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3504	3576	21	360	1200	......
Browning's Sixth-street	......	66	1	30	4788	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	......	109	62	119	6387	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	97	116	94	2017	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	450				
Total for week	3504	4298	200	603	14392	23996
Last week	3686	5119	220	650	11012	26045

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857 ... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year .... 2,890.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1500	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Railroad	900	....	....	....	1900
Hudson River Boats	800	....	....	....	....
Harlem Railroad	258	21	360	1200	....
New-Haven Railroad	....	....	....	....	....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	....	....	....	....	....
On Foot	118	....	....	....	....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	935	Canada	—
New-York	883	New-Jersey	42
Illinois	728	Missouri	—
Kentucky	369	Pennsylvania	—
Indiana	482	Texas	—
Virginia	—	Connecticut	17
Iowa	—	Michigan	120

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Nov. 24, amount to 11,400 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 24, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	12,019
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	423
By Hudson River Railroad	1,241
Camden and Amboy Railroad	2,386
Total	16,669

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending Nov. 24, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2,052	Calves	71
Hogs	12,199	Lambs	—
Sheep	5,176	Horses	1
Total			19,504

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	none.	9½c.@9¾c.
First quality	9c. @9¼c.	9c. @9¼c.
Medium quality	7½c.@8c.	8c. @8½c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7c.	7c. @7½c.
Poorest quality	4½c.@6c.	5c. @6½c.
General selling prices	6½c.@8c.	7c. @8½c.
Average of all sales	7c. @	7¼c.@7½c.

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 6c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 6½c.@8c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

There never was, in our recollection, a good market for cattle on the week following Thanksgiving—we doubt if there ever was a poorer one than that held at Forty-fourth-street to-day. And no wonder. What do we want of the 4,298 beeves brought to the City this week—a majority of them poor eating—when there is and has been any amount of good fat turkies offered all over the City at 10c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., and from that all the way down to 4c. for medium qualities, and for those which have been killed long enough to be tender, and which, though not at all spoiled, have yet been kept long enough to make the holders think it about time to "shove them off at some rate." Prices were not so much lower to-day than they have been—and that is not saying much, for they were thought to have reached the lowest possible point weeks ago—but the fact is, there were few buyers at any price. Last week the butchers of this City, with a little outside aid, took over 5,900 cattle, and it was a decided "take in," for not a few of them are on hand yet, and are likely to be, in the present condition of the poultry market. We said there were almost no buyers; there were a few, some who wanted an animal or two, and more who visited Forty-fourth-street from force of habit, holders, and the more benevolent among them were persuaded into helping out the owners of cattle. Many of them, however, responded to the earnest appeals and tempting offers of the salesmen with the reply. "Well, we should like to give you a lift, but really we are about as badly 'stuck' as yourselves. Our stalls are full of beef as they can be, and no buyers." A few country purchasers came in, but with 3,500 cattle in the yards, for the salesmen it was up-hill work to begin with, and the hill grew steeper every hour. Several droves were taken to the country by dealers who have pastures and stall room, and we could hardly guess at the number unsold at night—probably not less than 500 head.... Perhaps a dozen of the choicest animals brought 9½c., while others about as good hardly reached 9c., and nice steers were abundant at 8c. In the after part of the day bullocks that would make very passible beef, were freely offered at 6½c.@7c., while the scalawags would hardly sell for freight and yard fees. The general run of the cattle was poor—just the kind most unfit to compete with poultry.... Quite a number of the brokers, stimulated by the unusual condition of the market last week, to which we referred in our report, were foolish enough to buy up at Albany, and elsewhere, several droves on the way. What they sold of them to-day were below the first cost, to say nothing of freight, yardage, and other expenses.... Such is our report of the Cattle Market for Nov. 24, 1858, the like of which has not been known in many a day. At Albany the transactions have been pretty brisk, mostly for New-York, as only about 400 went to eastern markets.

I. BUDLONG, for BUDLONG & GILBERT, 54 Michigan Cattle, ranging from rather common to good. The best brought 9c., and so down to 7c. Also, 18 pretty good State Cattle, for S. BUDLONG, at 8½c.

W. W. HOAG, for neighbors, 14 prime heavy Dutchess County Cattle, 6 of them for 9½c., to be weighed. The balance brought 7c.@8½c.

T. WHEELER, for S. B. RICHARDSON, 65 good Kentucky Cattle, of 8½ cwt., at 8½c.@9c. and 9½c. for a few of the top. Mr. WHEELER also bought 56 tidy Steers at $48 ⅌ head, or 7c., for country feeding.

C. G. TEED, for E. W. GWYNNE, 58 prime Ohio Cattle, 20 of them at 9c.@9½c. on 9 cwt., and the balance at 8c.@9c. They were A No. 1.

RICHARDSON & UTTERBACK 41 of their own Kentucky cattle, of medium quality, at 8c.@8½c. Rated 7 cwt.

T. C. EASTMAN, for EMERSON, BLACK & CO., 63 rather young, but good, fleshed Ohio steers at 8c.@8½c. except 25 of the choice which brought 9c. Also, 68 State cattle bought by Mr. EMERSON at Albany. They were common cattle and sold at 6½c.@7c.

G. SAGE, for J. COOK, 54 common Indiana cows and steers, at 6c.@7c., and 16 rather coarse Ohio stags and oxen, for W. L. DENNING, at 7c.

S. ULERY, 63 of his own Kentucky cattle, of pretty good flesh, at 8½c.@9c.

HARING & GURNEY sold for JAMES SPENCER, 54 light medium Indiana Cattle, at 5c.@7c., and 69 Indiana Steers for HANNAH & DURHAM, at 5c.@8c.

H. MYERS sold for J. MATHER 78 common Indiana Steers, at 7c. Estimated weight 6¾ cwt.

VAIL & CO. were trying to save themselves on 83 Ohio and State cattle, which they had previously bought. Rather than sacrifice much they were holding on to them, and there was a prospect of their lasting through two markets. Those sold brought 8c. @8½c.

J. H. WILLIAMS bought 89 medium Illinois cattle at Albany for 8½c., and was selling to-day at 7c.@8½c., making his commission the wrong way.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

The Cow market is decidedly dull just now. Although the receipts for the past week have not been large, yet the market is overstocked. Good Cows are worth more in the country than they are now bringing here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 21 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Few Cows in market, and very little inquiry after them at present.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1 Milch Cow. The demand is light and prices unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 116 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$60. Market overstocked and sales very slow.

VEAL CALVES.

The Calf trade scarcely differs from last week. Good Veals sell readily at 6½c., and a few choice ones at 7c. "Bobs" are plenty, and sell slowly, (we should be glad to see no sale,) at $1 25@$1 50 each.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 360 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@7c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 25 ⅌ head. Market no more than supplied with good Calves, which sell readily.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. No variation from last week, except slow sales.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 119 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 94 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c., and a very few of the choice at 7½c. Demand good, and trade lively at former quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been very large, footing up 14,392 for the past week, which is the greatest number since the middle of October. Besides the live stock, large numbers of dressed carcasses are coming from Albany and go direct to the markets. Mutton has been as low as 3c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. in Washington Market. Live stock is dull, at 3½c.@4c. ⅌ ℔., gross weight, or 50c.@75c. ⅌ head less than last week. Sheep are worth more in the country than here just now. Large numbers remain unsold.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,200 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½c.@4c., ⅌ ℔., gross. Lambs are worth 4c.@4½c. Very fat, large Sheep bring 4½c. and the finest Lambs 5c. Supply much larger than wanted, and sales extremely dull at near 75c. ⅌ head less than last Wednesday.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,788 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 4c.@4½c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4½c. Market overstocked. Sales slow at 50c.@75c. ⅌ head less than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 6,387 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 00@$3 50 for common, and $6@$7 50 for a few prime Sheep.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 2,017 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

SHEEP-BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

75 Shp. & Lambs	$185 62	22 Shp. & Lambs	49 50
140 Shp. & Lambs	433 13	58 Shp. & Lambs	122 87
51 Shp. & Lambs	129 37	31 Shp. & Lambs	131 25
40 Shp. & Lambs	122 75	69 Shp. & Lambs	152 26
40 Shp. & Lambs	109 25	197 Shp. & Lambs	623 31
91 Shp. & Lambs	356 00	83 Shp. & Lambs	372 75

THOS C. LARKIN reports sales of

90 Sheep at	$317 00	48 Sheep at	$156 00
100 Sheep at	339 62	105 Sheep at	393 75
56 Sheep at	193 00	57 Sheep at	73 60
91 Sheep at	282 25	35 Sheep at	330 00
85 Sheep at	208 30		

The 51 were light, thin animals, while the last lot of 35 were fat, heavy and very extra Sheep.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by McGRAW and O'BRIEN.

188 Sheep at	$857 00	80 Sheep at	$180 00
161 Sheep at	540 00	70 Sheep at	159 00
100 Sheep at	400 75	85 Sheep at	289 31
203 Sheep at	645 37	113 Sheep at	301 96
125 Sheep at	405 62	210 Sheep at	645 87
80 Sheep at	370 50	161 Sheep at	495 00
139 Sheep at	436 75	1,715	$5,727 13

SWINE.

Receipts continue very large and prices are rather depressed, with many Hogs on the market unsold.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 11,400 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5@$5 50 for good corn-fed Hogs. A large number unsold.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	5c.@5¼c.	Corn-fed	6¾c.@7c.
Still	5c.@5¼c.	Still	6c. @6¼c.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-Yard, reports receipts of 16,069 Hogs—of which 3,473 were reported sent to Western Yards; 5,959 were sold and 6,637 left over.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs	5¼@5⅝	6¾@7
Light Western Corn Hogs	5 @5¼	6½@6¾
Comm Corn Hogs	4½@5	6¼@6½
Distillery Hogs	4¾@5	6 @6¼

Market overstocked with light common Hogs. There is on hand also a fair supply of heavy and medium weight. Prices are declining. Some 3,000 or 4,000 on the market unsold.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Poultry trade of the past week has been very large, overshadowing vegetable and other transactions. One of the very many firms who have suddenly turned Poultry dealers, foot up their daily transactions for a week past at $500@$1,000. So abundant has been the supply of all kinds of Poultry, and especially Turkeys, that Beef has been quite distanced in low prices, and the masses have taken to eating Poultry as a matter of economy. Even with all the trade, large quantities of the Thanksgiving Turkeys are still on hand—poor, of course,—at 3c.@5c. ⅌ ℔., while *good* ones are plenty at 7c.@9c. A few of those recently dressed, from Jersey and other neighboring localities, are bringing 10c.@12c. Geese sell at equally low prices, and Ducks are extremely dull at nameless rates.

The enormous glut of Poultry is probably owing to the fact that they are soon fatted and prepared for the market, and quick returns, at fair prices, have usually been made. It will be better to hold on to the balance in the country for a while—it is being used up too fast, and will be better appreciated a few weeks hence.

The Potato trade is rather quiet. Nova Scotias continue to arrive, and are put out at 45c.@55c. ⅌ bushel. Home-grown varieties are a little firmer. Sweet Potatoes are still abundant and cheap.

Onions have advanced in price, owing to lighter receipts and a recent demand.

Cabbages are as plenty as ever—rather overcrowding the market.

Apples are unchanged, with a moderate demand. A few dealers are receiving them from Boston.

Chestnuts are scarce, and hickory nuts not plenty.

Butter, of fine quality, is scarce and higher, 28c@30c. for prime Orange County.

Eggs are more plentiful, and a little lower.

Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ⅌ bush	45	@ 55
Potatoes—Junes, ⅌ bbl	$1 00	@$1 12
Potatoes—Dykemans, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37
Potatoes—Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 37	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Jersey Peach Blows, ⅌ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Nort'n Peach Blows, ⅌ bbl.	1 62	@ 1 87
Potatoes—Round Red, ⅌ bbl	87	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Common, ⅌ bbl	87	@ 1 25
Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bulk, ⅌ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Sweet Camdens, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet Jerseys, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Turnips—Flat, ⅌ bbl	75	@ 87
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ⅌ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Carrots—⅌ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Parsneps—⅌ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Beets—⅌ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Salsafy—⅌ 100 bunches	6 00	@ 8 00
Onions—Red and Yellow, ⅌ bbl	2 00	@ —
Onions—White, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Onions—⅌ 100 strings	3 00	@
Garlic—⅌ 100 bunches	—	@ 4 00
Cabbages—Common, ⅌ 100	1 50	@ 2 50
Cabbages—Extra, ⅌ 100	3 50	@ 4 00
Cauliflowers—⅌ 100	6 00	@ 8 00
Celery—⅌ doz	1 00	@ 1 25
Parsley—⅌ 100 bunches	1 00	@ 1 50
Squashes—Marrow, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ⅌ 100	5 00	@ 8 00
Cranberries—⅌ bbl	12 00	@15 00
Apples—Greenings, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@ 3 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Prime Sweets, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Common, ⅌ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—Dried, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 7½
Quinces—Prime, ⅌ bbl	4 00	@ 6 00
Peaches—Dried, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 17
Chestnuts—⅌ bush	4 00	@ 4 25
Hickory Nuts—⅌ bush	2 00	@ 2 25
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 30
Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ⅌ ℔	22	@ 26
Butter—State, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 25
Butter—Ohio, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Lard—In barrels	10	@ 11¼
Lard—In kegs	11	@ 12¼
Cheese—⅌ ℔	4	@ 9
Eggs—Fresh State, ⅌ doz	20	@ 23
Eggs—Limed, ⅌ doz	20	@ —
Fowls—Bucks County, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 11
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ⅌ pair	50	@ 62
Chickens—⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Turkeys—⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Turkeys—Western, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@ 3 00
Geese—⅌ ℔	8	@ 9
Ducks—⅌ ℔	8	@ 12
Ducks—Black, ⅌ pair	37	@ 50
Ducks—Widgeon, ⅌ pair	37	@ 50
Ducks—Wood, ⅌ pair	37	@ 50
Pigeons—Squab, ⅌ doz	1 50	@ 2 00
Woodcock—⅌ doz	3 00	@ —
Partridge—⅌ pair	56	@ 63
Quails—⅌ doz	2 00	@ —
Prairie Hens—⅌ pair	75	@ 1 00
Snipe—Brant, ⅌ doz	62	@ 75
Plover—Golden, ⅌ doz	1 75	@ 2 00
Roasting Pigs, each	1 00	@ 1 75
Rabbits—⅌ pair	25	@ 37
Venison—Carcass, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 8
Venison—Saddle, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	28	55	—	83
Flour, bbls	5,284	1,653	5,740	12,677
Wheat, bushels	14,261	—	—	14,261
Corn, bushels	5,000	—	—	5,000
Barley, bushels	6,000	—	—	6,000
Oats, bushels	4,500	—	5,500	10,000
Provisions, pkgs	3,251	154	—	3,405
Whisky, bbls	150	—	107	257

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pots, $5 75; Pearls, $6, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,483 bbls., including 1,110 bbls. Pots and 373 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Prime Adamantine are in light supply and good demand, chiefly at from 21c. to 23c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Java at 14½c.; 430 bags Rio at 10c.@12c.; 45 bags inferior St. Domingo at 9¼c.; also, by auction, 223 bags damaged Java at 12½c.@13⅝c.; and 179 bags do. St. Domingo at 6⅞c.@7⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, and prices have been maintained. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	10	10	10	10
Middling, ⅌ ℔	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	12½	12½	12⅝	12¾

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 45c.@50c. ⅌ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are in reduced supply and moderate demand within a range of from $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are scarce and wanted, including large No. 1 at $14 75@$15; No. 2 at $13 75@$14; and No. 3 at $9 25@$9 50 ⅌ bbl. Herring are dull and heavy, as before quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is much depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices are a shade lower. Sales 8,250 bbls. of all kinds, within our revised range:

Unsound and rejected State, ⅌ bbl	$3 20@$4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 20@ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 65@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is quiet, yet steady; sales 470 bbls., at $5 15@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern continues depressed and languid; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 05@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is very dull, at $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 1,500 boxes Raisins, at $2 50 @$2 55 for Layer, and $2 05 for Bunch, ⅌ whole box. Other articles are quiet, yet steady.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales 16,250 bushels, including prime Red (Winter) Michigan at $1 22; choice mixed Illinois at $1 20; prime White Southern at $1 45; and good Red do. at $1 23 ⅌ bushel. Corn is less active—parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 22,500 bushels at 74c.@76c. for Mixed Western, and 75c. for new Yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye is saleble and steady; sales since our last of 2,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at 75c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in demand at full rates; sales 7,600 bushels, including State at 77c. and Canada at 80c. Oats are in fair request at strengthening prices. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51½c.@52½c.; State at 47c. @49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 42c.@45c. ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 1,071 bales, on the spot and to arrive, at 7½c.@8c., in bond; and 8½c.@8¾c., free, each.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales North River, to shippers, at 50c.@55c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal here. In Boston 700 bales Manila were sold, at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔., 6 months' credit.

HIDES—Owing to the light stocks available, business lacks animation. Prices are very firm.

HOPS—Are depressed and languid. New, 8c.@14c.; Old, 3c.@6c., ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 140 tons prime Scotch Pig, at $25 cash, and $25 75@$26, 6 months. Bar is in demand, and is stiffly held.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½ ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in request at buoyant rates.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at, however, lower prices. Sales 400 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 40c.@41c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.; 267 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25½c.@27c.; also, by auction, 130 hhds. do. do. at 22½c.; and 50 tcs. do. do. at 24½c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is heavy and languid, including common at $1 50 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been more freely sought after at 49c.@50c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry is moderate, at our revised quotations: Crude Whale, 53c.@54c.; Crude Sperm, $1 24@$1 25; bleached Winter Whale, 64c. @66c.; unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 30; Linseed, 60c.@61c.; Lard, 85c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; Palm, 9¾c.; Tallow, 9¾c. ⅌ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 23, sales were made of 5,864 bbls. Crude Sperm, very inferior to prime, at $1 14 @$1 25, with "head matter" at $1 33; and 970 bbls. Crude Whale, at 49c.@54c.; also, at Falmouth, 1,060 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 22½c. ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls Wh.	℔s. bone
Jan. 1 to Nov. 23, 1858	76,817	181,805	1,479,600
Jan. 1 to Nov. 23, 1857	76,244	229,327	1,994,800

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, but at irregular rates. Sales 3,250 bbls. at $17 30@$17 40 for Mess, here; $17 50 for 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, before March 1st, and for 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable, also at the option of the seller, within six months; $18 75@$19 for clean; and $13 75@$14 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Pickled Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c.; Sides, at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is in demand, at steady rates. Sales 650 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in lively request, at uniform prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is worth 7½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 65 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Continue quiet at old prices. Sales in Boston, 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $1 60; and 2,000 pockets do. at $1 50, cash, ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—A sale of 250 boxes Castile, to arrive, has been reported at 10c. ⅌ ℔., 4 months' credit.

SUGARS—Have not varied remarkably, sales having transpired, to-day, of 270 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico within a range of from 6½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; also, an invoice of Brazil (about 4,000 bags) on terms not ascertained; and, by auction, 59 hhds. Porto Rico at $7@$7 19 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. prime at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of nearly all offered at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 100 bales Cotton, at 9-32d.; 20 tcs. Rice, at 17s. 6d., and a ship from Mobile, with Cotton, at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔. For London, 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d., and 500 bags Seed, at 22s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: A ship from New-Orleans to Amsterdam, Cotton, at 1¼c.; one from Mobile to Cronstadt, and one from New-Orleans or Mobile to Queenstown for orders, on private terms; a brig from Doboy Island to Buenos Ayres, $21; one from Minatitlan to New-York, Wood, $10; one from Jacksonville to Barbadoes, Lumber, $11; one from Brunswick, Ga., to Havana, $10 50; a schooner to Sagua la Grande and back, and another from Pensacola to Matanzas, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

AT EMBERSON'S,
NOS. 285 AND 353 8TH-AV.,

Large lots of cheap goods from Auction, consisting of laces, embroideries, ribbons, bonnets, ronchies, flowers, feathers, gloves, hosiery, furs, trimmings, fancy goods and numerous other articles, all of which have been bought at the recent large auction sales for cash, and will be sold at ruinously low prices. Large lots of embroidered sets, bands, flouncings; also, a fine assortment of gents', ladies' and children's gloves and hosiery, suitable for the present season, very cheap. A lot of children's cloth leggings at 25 cents per pair. Furs in great variety from auction daily. Large lots of woolen hoods, comforters, &c. Please to call and be convinced.

WM. EMBERSON.

N. B.—All the goods in store No. 285, purchased of John Farrell, will be sold at cost, some of which are very cheap.

W. EMBERSON.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!

FROM AUCTION.

7 cases widest width Paramattas, all colors, 12½ cents per yard, worth 2s.
5 cases Fast Colored Prints, 6¼ cents.
3 bales 10-4 Heavy Blankets, 20s., worth $4.
2 bales Heavy Twilled Flannels, 2s. 6d., a bargain.
100 dozen Colored Kid Gloves, 3s. and 4s. per pair.
Ladies, call early, and buy bargains.
One price only.

M. M. HUEY,
No. 1 Bowery,
Corner Division-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
An Immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a superb selection of Real Laces just received.

POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHS,
VEILS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE SCARFS AND FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE,
POINTS MANTILLAS,
CAPES, VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
BLACK LACE FLOUNCING.

J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to the extensive assortment of Paris embroideries just opened, and comprising the very latest Paris novelties. Also, several cartons of the cheapest cambric collars, setts, skirts and handkerchiefs ever offered.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The Largest and Best
Selected Assortment of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
in the City,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS.
CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods,
OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.

Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

McEWING & SNYDER,
NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

NEW SILK ROBES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a beautiful assortment of NEW SILKS received per *Canada*, comprising Double Skirt and two flounced Robes of the latest Paris styles.

No. 729 Broadway cor. Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome............$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

FINE ESQUIMAUX BEAVER OVERCOATS.
Largest Stock in the City,
AT DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
At prices much lower than has ever yet been offered.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE MUCH used for softening and bleaching the hands; as a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in sweeping, dusting, house cleaning, &c., and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 16 springs, $18. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next floor.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address B. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EVACUATION DAY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1858.

A special meeting of the Society will be held at the Everett House, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 6 o'clock. By order of

Gen. RICH'D VARICK DE WITT
Acting President.

ALEX. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—THE Society will dine at the Everett House on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 6½ P. M.

GEORGE W. BLEECKER, WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
HENRY H. WARD, EARL DOUGLAS,
ALEX. B. THOMPSON, J. WATSON WEBB,
Committee.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will meet at Firemen's Hall, on THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased associate and brother member, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, Esq.

The executive Committee will meet half an hour earlier.

PHILIP W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE are invited to attend the funeral of the late C. V. ANDERSON, an officer of the American Institute, at the Presbyterian Church in West 13-st., between 6th and 7th Avenues, this Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF THE HOME for the Aged and Orphan House, of the Church Charity Foundation will, with Divine permission, be laid by the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., with the usual religious services, and addresses by several clergymen. The clergy, the managers, associates and members of the Corporation, and all the friends of this charity, are respectfully invited to attend. The Fulton-av. cars will convey visitors within a short distance of the ground, on Herkimer-st., between Albany and Troy avs.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1858. W. H. LEWIS, President.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, room No. 23. Subject—*Iron and its Compounds.* The public are invited. By order JAMES J. MAPES, President.

JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—BOYS' MEETINGS.—The Hon. FRANK TUTHILL will speak THIS (Thursday) EVENING; the Rev. GEO. C. BANCROFT, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—PEOPLES' PARTY.—THE NEXT REGULAR meeting of the Peoples' Party, will be held at Thorp's Hotel, corner Broadway and 8th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance requested. By order

A. M. BININGER, President.

D. T. HEDENBERG, W. H. DRAPER, } Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONSTABLES.

PATRICK MAGRANE,
PATRICK BYRNES.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS,
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.

Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.

Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine, well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET, & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—they *cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.

Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

WINTER SPLENDORS!
MAGNIFICENT FURS.
Royal Ermine, Sable, Mink, Marten, Fitch, Chinchilla, &c.,
CUT AND MADE UP IN PARIS,
and
Unequaled out of France,
at
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

A large and handsome assortment consisting of capes, pellerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.

SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

IMPERIAL FURS.
The Court styles of France, in
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, &c., at
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROLLO IN ROME,
BY JACOB ABBOTT.
Being Volume TEN of
ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE.

Here is another of Mr. ABBOTT's charming books for boys and girls. There is a witchery about the style which holds the young reader spell-bound to its pages.—*Zion's Herald.*

Considering the purpose of the Rollo Books, their equals cannot be named. I would ask our Sunday School Librarians to see that they have the series at once.—*Boston Trumpet and Universalist Magazine.*

CONTENTS.

THE DILIGENCE OFFICE. THE GLADIATOR.
THE JOURNEY. THE TARPEIAN ROCK.
THE ARRIVAL AT ROME. GOING TO OSTIA.
A RAMBLE. THE VATICAN.
GETTING LOST. CONCLUSION.
THE COLISEUM.

ENGRAVINGS.

THE VATICAN BY TORCHLIGHT.
THE MOSAIC SHOP.
PREPARING FOR THE JOURNEY.
THE PONTINE MARSHES.
DOING PENANCE.
RIDING AMONG THE RUINS.
LOOKING DOWN FROM THE COLISEUM.
VIEW OF THE LOWER CORRIDORS.
ASCENT TO THE CAPITOL.
STATUE OF THE GLADIATOR.
INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON.
THE COLISEUM BY TORCHLIGHT.

SERIES NOW COMPLETE, VIZ:

Rollo on the Atlantic.
Rollo in Paris.
Rollo in Switzerland.
Rollo in London.
Rollo on the Rhine.
Rollo in Scotland.
Rollo in Geneva.
Rollo in Holland.
Rollo in Naples.
Rollo in Rome.
Price per Volume, Fifty Cents.
Volumes sold separately, or the ten in a beautiful box.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,
Nos. 25 and 29 Cornhill, Boston.
For sale in New-York by all Booksellers.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE NEW PRIEST
IN CONCEPTION BAY.
A NOVEL.
Two Vols. 16mo. In Elegant Style. Price, $1 75.

The events upon which this story is founded took place in Newfoundland. The grand scenery of this barren island makes a framework of singular picturesqueness for the simple yet affecting narrative. All is new to American readers. Life has a strange charm; manners and customs are peculiar; the dialect is marked and full of character; and the simplicity, bravery and heroic endurance of the hardy fisherman form a fine subject for the novelist's pen.

The publishers believe that this work will make a deep impression, not only on account of its bold and decisive pictures of scenery, the poetic graces of the style, but from the absorbing interest of the story. It is deeply imbued with religious feeling, full of a natural piety that commends it to the best feelings of the heart.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

THE GREATEST COUNTRY OF THE GREATEST AGE HAS PRODUCED THE GREATEST GALAXY OF GREAT THINGS WHICH THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.
THE GREATEST YET IS
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,
WHICH WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE
EARLY IN DECEMBER.

WHO READS "TRICKS AND TRAPS?"
If that man who was caught in the
PANEL GAME TRAP!

had read No. 2, he would have saved not only his "Bacon" but his character. Only 10 cents—sent free by mail. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Fifth Lecture of the course on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by JOHN G. SAXE, Esq. A descriptive and humorous poem on *Love* in all its phases. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. Subject—*Climate, its Impressions on Civilization.* Admission 25c. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway: and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE ANNUAL DISCOURSE BEFORE THE New-York Academy of Medicine will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d av., by EDWARD R. PEASLEE, M. D. Subject: *The Progress and the Spirit of Medical Science.* The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

F. U. JOHNSTON, M. D., Assistant Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Niblo's, when Dr. JOHN RAE will deliver an address, *On Arctic Life and Customs of the Esquimaux,* exhibiting some of the relics after Sir John Franklin's Party. Strangers can procure tickets at the Society's Rooms, New-York University, on Washington-square.

LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.—THE FIFTH Lecture in the Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts., will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, by GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney.* Single tickets 25 cents, at the door.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Italian Opera—Barber of Seville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Blue and Cherry—Going to the Bad.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Merchant of Venice—Home Again.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Golden Axe—French Spy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 3 P.M. of that day.

The German mail by the *Bavaria*, hence for Hamburg, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the afternoon of the 11th inst., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday morning—having, as we understand, been detained on her passage by an accident to her machinery. Her advices are to noon of the day of sailing—one day later than received by the *City of Baltimore*. Cotton is reported steady, and Breadstuffs and Provisions very dull. Consuls had declined. A dispatch from Madrid, received in London on the 11th, states that the Spanish Government has taken earnest hold of the Mexican question, with a determination to settle the difficulty conformably to the dignity of Spain. Hostilities were consequently anticipated. An insurrection is said to have broken out in Asiatic Turkey, but no particulars are given. Mr. Whitehouse, former electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph, is still sanguine that the present cable may be made to work, and has so expressed himself in another letter to the Directors.

Our files of California papers, to Oct. 25, received by the Overland Mail *via* St. Louis, though not so late as the news *via* Tehuantepec contained in our telegrams yesterday, have sundry interesting items of intelligence. Heavy rains had fallen in California, and there were reports of the discovery of rich gold mines on the Gila. The news from Frazer's River is better, our last accounts of more promising yields being confirmed. From Oregon, we learn of the arrival of Col. Wright's column on the way to Fort Vancouver. From the Sandwich Islands there is a report that the Hawaiian Government had seized Cornwallis Island, which is claimed to be American territory, and the case was to be laid before the United States Commissioner. The wreck of an unknown whaler, supposed to be the *Indian Chief*, had been dicovered on the southeast extremity of Gore's Island by the crew of the *Jireh Swift*. We publish the Captain's report.

Later advices have been received from New-Mexico, but there is nothing important from the Navajo country. There had been some slight skirmishing, however, between the United States troops and the Indians at Fort Defiance, and Lieut. Averell had been wounded. A gentleman who had arrived at Santa Fé, reports that he had traveled up the South Platte a distance of seventy-five miles, and had found gold deposits all the way up, as well as on every stream between the South Platte and the Medicine Bow Creek. The weather on the Plains is reported to be very severe.

Attorney-General Black has recently given a decision in reference to the removal of the Capital of Kansas. The seat of Government was fixed in 1855 at Lecompton, in accordance with a law which required it to be permanently located before any appropriation by Congress for public buildings could be made available, and the buildings were erected there. In April last, however, the Legislature passed a law changing the seat of Government to Minneola. The Attorney-General decides that this law is void, and that Lecompton must remain the capital during the existence of the Territorial Government.

It is understood to be the intention of the Postmaster-General not to move in the matter of the selection of a site for the Post-Office in this City until the conclusion of the coming session of Congress, the postponement being instigated by the hope that in the meantime the appropriation may be increased, and that the State Legislature may be induced to authorize the erection of the building on the Park.

Mr. Walter Smith, the Collector of the Port of Mobile, published a card on Monday in the *Mercury* of that city, in which he states that he had given assurances to the crowd of Walker "emigrants" besieging the office of the agents from whom they had procured tickets, that the vessel would not be cleared unless special directions to that effect were received from Washington. A Committee was accordingly appointed to arrange a settlement, and the crowd quietly dispersed. The *Mercury* also states that the vessel in which the "emigrants" were to have sailed had been chartered to carry cotton to Hamburg, and that Gen. Walker had left Mobile on the preceding Saturday.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of the Hon. T. L. Harris, of Illinois, member of Congress from the Sixth District. His disease was consumption, from which he had been suffering for a considerable period, and his death was not unexpected.

Henry Gambrill, convicted in Baltimore some days since of the murder of Police Officer Benton, was on Tuesday sentenced to be executed at such time as may be appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the Maryland law. This is the case, it will be recollected, out of which grew the murder of Police Officer Rigdon.

Mayor Tiemann and the Hon. G. C. Verplanck were appointed a Committee, by the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting yesterday, to take such legal measures as they may deem necessary and expedient, against individuals as well as against Richmond County, for the destruction of the Quarantine buildings last September.

The Anti-Tammany Democrats met last night in Mozart Hall, to ratify the nominations of Stephen P. Russell for Comptroller, and of James Lynch for Almshouse Governor. It was not a very large meeting, and neither in the speeches nor otherwise, presented any feature of peculiar note.

The preliminary examination which has been in progress for some time before Justice Welsh upon the perjury charge against Catharine Mulhearn, growing out of the affidavit of the latter, accusing Robert Willis with having murdered a man at his gambling house in Broadway, was brought to a close yesterday. The magistrate held the accused to bail to answer the charge before the Grand Jury.

John Bryan, one of the members of the Hibernia Engine Company of Philadelphia, was stabbed, about 2 o'clock yesterday, in Broadway—fortunately not seriously. Bryan and several acquaintances were walking up Broadway, when they were assaulted by a gang of rowdies. The assailants made their escape.

An aged and dissipated man, named Edward Noonan, perished from suffocation at a fire yesterday forenoon in a tenement house, at the corner of Washington and Laight sts. He had gone to bed intoxicated, and was too much inebriated when the fire occurred to save himself from his perilous position.

Further proceedings in the trial of the City officials, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, were yesterday adjourned to the 2d of December.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, amounted to 1,500 bales at steady prices. Flour and Corn were moderately dealt in at easier rates. Wheat, Barley and Rye were salable and firm. Provisions were in good request at, however, irregular rates. Groceries, Hides, Oils, and Freights continued quiet.

The Cattle Market, yesterday, was decidedly flat. During a week past it has been good turkey meat *versus* poor beef—both superabundant—and beef has come out second-best, decidedly. Last week over 5,000 cattle were taken by the butchers, but poultry of all kinds has been unprecedentedly abundant, of fair quality, and at unusually low prices, so that the demand for beef has been next to nothing. As a consequence, the 4,298 cattle brought in since last Wednesday were nearly superfluous. The sales at Forty-fourth-street yesterday were made at prices fully ½c. ℘ ℔. below the low rates of last week, for the choicest animals, and from that down to almost no price at all. Large numbers were either taken out to the country or left over in the yards. Good turkies are abundant, at 10c.@12c., and from that down to 3c. @4c. for those of less desirable quality in freshness.

What Shall We Do in Mexico?

If Mr. Buchanan could be supposed capable of so far forgetting the traditions of his long life as ever to do the right thing at the right time, we might confidently anticipate a definite solution of the Mexican question from his forthcoming Presidential message. For the moment has clearly arrived if not for an advance of the American forces into Mexico, at least for the appearance of an American fleet in the Mexican waters with orders to take the initiative in compelling reparation from the Mexican Government for the wrongs which have for the last two years been inflicted upon foreigners of all nations in that unhappy country; and in exacting such guaranties of order in the future as shall impose peace upon its contending factions, and restore prosperity to its ruined industries. The harmony which now reigns between the Governments of England, France and the United States in regard to Central American affairs leaves the President at liberty to bestow his undivided attention upon the far more pressing interests involved in our relations with Mexico, whose northern frontier is coterminous with our own from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific, and whose territories, were they tranquilized beneath the double sway of liberty and law, would afford us the swiftest and surest means of transit from our Eastern to our Western dominions.

It is a curious illustration of the ease with which mankind may be driven in flocks, that almost all projects for abbreviating the passage from Europe and the United States to California and the Pacific coasts of America should, up to this time, have been based upon the Isthmian countries of the Continent. We are but just now rejoicing, after more than ten years possession of our magnificent Pacific empire, in the opening of an Overland route from St. Louis to San Francisco; and whatever attempts we have heretofore made at inducing Mexico to enter into the commercial community of nations, and to avail herself of her splendid national advantages of position and of climate, have been confined to a protracted and most paltry squabble over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. In all this there is something rather humiliating to our national pride in precisely those qualities of sagacity and of enterprise upon which we are accustomed most vauntingly to plume ourselves. But there are sundry indications now observable at Washington and elsewhere, of a change for the better in these matters. Masters of Texas, New-Mexico and California, we are not, it would seem, to acquiesce forever in the virtual severance of our Caribbean from our Pacific coasts by the supineness of the Mexican authorities and the unchecked ferocity of the chartered savages over whom they profess to hold sway in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. Throughout the vast unsettled regions which stretch along our western and southwestern borders, it is evident that a struggle is at hand between ourselves and the various Indian tribes, to whom, since the successful revolt of New-Spain from the royal authority, the practical sovereignty of those regions has reverted; and the authority of the American Government is already felt to be quite another thing from the feeble rule of the Mexican Republic.

We cannot decline this struggle, odious and costly as it must inevitably be; and if Mr. Buchanan wishes to signalize the two remaining years of his term by something worth achieving, he has only to devote himself to reading such a lesson to the Camanches, Apaches, Hioways, and other devastating hordes, whose range is marked for hundreds of leagues only by rapine and ruin, as neither they nor their remotest posterity will be able ever to forget.

Simultaneously with the performance of this duty, the President must attempt the task, not less grave, of building up a rampart of civilization along this same frontier of Northern Mexico. And of this task he will find the first installment done to his hand whenever the port of Guayamas, on the Gulf of California, shall be brought into communication with the Gulf of Mexico. From this point by Chihuahua runs the natural line of communication through New-Mexico and Texas, from San Francisco to New-Orleans and the Mexican Gulf. Of the trade which in the old viceregal days flowed along this channel, the city of Chihuahua remains a silent but impressive witness. The grand warehouses of its Plaza Mayor; the admirable aqueduct which supplies its diminished population; the general air of departed grandeur which marks the place, all illustrate the wisdom of the early conquerors who made it the dépôt of the most profitable intercourse between the two shores of Mexico. No such memorials adorn the precincts of Guayamas, whose importance has been long and strangely overlooked.

In the development, which nothing can seriously interrupt, of the Pacific trade of Mexico with Asia and the Polynesian world, Guayamas is destined to play a great part. The route of vessels sailing from India, Manila or China to the North American Continent, obliges them to pass far to the north of the Isthmus of Panama, in order to avoid the easterly trade-winds, and fall into the variable westerly winds which prevail above the northern tropic. Not Panama alone, but San Blas and Acapulco come within the scope of this necessity; and the ships of the Philippine Company, in the old time, used to stop at Monterey, in California, for orders and for fresh provisions, on their way to Acapulco and the South. Were a safe transit insured across the territory of Mexico, Guayamas would become the centre of the passenger traffic from the further East, as well as of the coast trade of California. It lies upon the western shore of the Gulf of California, in latitude 27° 40′, or about two degrees south of New-Orleans. Its harbor is by far the best upon the western coasts of Mexico, being perfectly sheltered on the one side by fine hills, and on the other by the *Isla de Los Pajaros*, from all winds, and affording abundant space for the anchorage of two hundred large vessels. From Guayamas southward along the Mexican coast the navigation is made difficult by many shoals; but along the coast of California the water is deep in-shore, and the voyage to and from San Francisco singularly free from risks of every kind. A better station for establishing a convenient connection between the steamers on the Pacific and an overland mail to the East does not exist.

Nor is there a single impediment on the way from Guayamas to the Texan frontier which may not be very easily and very quickly removed by any Government worthy of the name. To seize and hold such a port as this, and to make the establishment of a respectable Government in Mexico the condition of surrendering it again to the Mexican authorities, would be a proceeding perfectly justified by the law of nations as well as by the necessities of our national position. Our citizens have received nothing but injury at the hands of the Mexican Government during the whole theatrical struggle of which the fifth or sixth act is now passing before our eyes. We have looked on idly upon this business quite long enough. To interfere at once and with the strong hand to procure the security of justice to our citizens, is the simple duty of our rulers. Nor could they in any way so thoroughly conciliate their purely diplomatic duty of the moment with this duty as guardians of the enduring destinies of the nation, as by planting our flag in a spot from which it may teach the Mexicans not merely what they are to us, but also what they are to themselves. Our interference upon the Gulf of Mexico would be a mere demonstration. Our interference upon the Western coast would point to the solid necessities of a commerce which will not be turned aside forever from its natural courses, and which will bless Mexico not less than ourselves in flowing freely through her else abandoned realms.

Nor is it easy to say what Power would be justified in protesting, be it never so mildly, against such a step on our part. Great Britain certainly cannot quarrel with us for endeavoring to foster the trade of the world, at the same time that we vindicate the right of our own citizens and the outraged honor of our flag. France has no interests in the question which our action could possibly prejudice, nor could Spain advance any valid objection to our doing what she has been threatening for months to attempt. Some of the Provincial journals of England, we observe, are beginning to consider the question of American preponderance in Mexico from the point of view of its probable effects upon the manufacturing industry of England. They shrink, it would appear, from exposing the export trade of England with Spanish America to the restrictive influences of a possible tariff such as now encumbers her commerce with the United States. But this terror of the Manchesterians seems to us like the political zeal of their Boanerges, Mr. Bright, to be a little "without knowledge." Let the restrictions of our tariff be never so severe, they should remember that at this moment the single item of the imports of silk into these United States exceeds in value the entire trade with all Europe and America of the Mexican Republic, and they should console themselves for the prospect of a reign of American influence in Mexico by the reflection that, wherever that influence has yet been felt there, whatever life was in the land has been forthwith quickened into ten-fold activity. The triumph of American ideas over Mexican anarchy will be a triumph won in the interest of every civilized nation. This fact, and the fact that it can be won simply, naturally, and in the plain course of his duty as our Chief Magistrate, are the only reasons we can find for doubting whether Mr. Buchanan will choose to win it.

Paraguay and the President.

There are two sides to all things in nature, if we except the moon and Mr. Wood's Mayoralty; and the Paraguay Expedition demands a moment's criticism. Our Government has been, for some time past, making preparations the most tremendous to avenge an insult offered to our flag by that South American mandarin, Lopez; and our people, with that hot haste which distinguishes them whenever the national honor is concerned, and which in such happily rare contingencies is rather to be commended than condemned, have been content to indorse the action of the Administration. They have not, in fact, deemed it necessary to ask any very searching questions on the subject. The fact that a fort on the Paraguay River did positively fire into the American steamer *Water-Witch* while carrying out the objects of a scientific mission, dispatched by this Government and sanctioned by that of Paraguay, was esteemed, on all hands, a sufficient *casus belli*. To parley in such a case was to palter with the character of the Republic. Cannon must be answered with cannon; and nothing could save our wounded honor but a salvo of artillery, recognizing our triumphant flag on the towers (if towers there be where all the roofs are flat) of that city of Assumption, most appropriately named.

There are, however, other engagements besides the matrimonial tie, which, being accepted in haste, may be repented of at leisure. We yesterday published a letter signed "G. F. M.," and taken from the London *News*, which purported to have been written by an ex-officer in the English service, and to give a correct version of the causes that led to the attack on the *Water-Witch*.

Now, apart from the respectability of the journal in which this letter appears, we happen to have the best reason for believing its author to be what he professes himself, an impartial and credible witness to the facts he sets forth. And we must, therefore, ask for his statements the very grave consideration of the public.

This authority, then, affirms that the officers of the *Water-Witch* attempted, in defiance of express regulations, perfectly well known to themselves, to drive their vessel through a passage in the Parana interdicted to all but the vessels of the Paraguayan Government. No deficiencies of water in the public channel of the river could be pleaded as a reason for this outrage upon the Paraguayan customs, and the ordinances of the supreme authority of the State. There was room enough in the river, but the *Water-Witch* chose to make her own laws. A blank cartridge, fired from the Fort, produced no effect upon her officers; but a shotted gun, *aimed wide of the vessel*, and intended merely as a more emphatic remonstrance, drew from an independent cruiser a responsive volley of grape and canister. To this the indignant Paraguayans replied by a shot more sternly aimed, which killed a seaman on board of the steamer, and induced her Commander to put her out of harm's way as soon as possible.

Such are, in brief, the assertions of G. F. M. They may be controverted, but they cannot be overlooked. If they are well-founded, it is President Lopez, and not President Buchanan, who has a right to complain, in the name of his fellow-citizens, of an insulted nationality, and of an outraged public law; it is the people of Paraguay, and not those of the United States, who ought to be making the best "preparation their limited means *will* admit of," for demanding and obtaining justice from the trampler upon their rights. Perhaps the omniscient "organ" at Washington can throw some light on this question. We seek this light at least, and shall know how to be grateful for it when properly dispensed. For these are not the days in which we can trifle with the responsibilities of our position—and the American people will be as slow to sanction any unprovoked onslaught upon a sister State, however small and silly, as to endure any outrage upon themselves. And in this connection we may also venture to inquire on what authority the Washington *Union* pronounces our means of exacting reparation from Paraguay "limited," and represents us in the light of a nation more mouthing than mighty? Very different and far more imposing was the tone of these thunders of impending war which rolled upon the startled ear of the nation a few months ago when the "British outrages" made the blood to boil in the veins of every skipper on our shores, from Squan Bay to Sable Island. We were then a match for the "Lion of the Seas." What mystic mischief has since unstrung our formidable nerves? The cruel and sarcastic foreigner may be tempted to infer from such assertions that we never expected to be called upon for the proof of our valor when we threatened Britain, and that we are sorely put to it now for the means of enforcing our threats upon the Central Flowery Republic of the South. We ourselves, of course, draw no such inference. We merely note the possibility of misconstruction involved in the lachrymose confessions of the "organ," and shall be as glad to believe that we have the power of doing justice in Paraguay, as to learn that we are really in a way to exercise that power, and for sufficient cause.

Gratifying Intelligence.

We are heartily rejoiced to learn from the *Tribune*, of yesterday, that a bill has been introduced into the State Senate of Vermont, which will, if passed, "effectually put a stop, so far as Vermont is concerned, to the attempts of Northern visitors to play the slaveholder within the limits of that State." We congratulate the people of Vermont on having erected a barrier which, it is hoped, may be permanent against the incursions of Slavery upon that State. Its soil and climate,—the peculiar character of its productions, and the singular temper of its people,—offer such strong inducements to Slaveholders to bring their chattels into that latitude, that it is highly gratifying to find that adequate precautions have been taken by law against such proceedings. The bill to which the *Tribune* refers proposes to punish, by fine and imprisonment, any person who shall bring a slave into Vermont with intent to hold him there in that capacity. We presume it was intended to ward off an impending peril; that secret intelligence had been obtained, of a purpose on the part of the South to transport their slaves by the thousand to the shores of Lake Champlain and the ridges of the Green Mountains,—and that the people of this gallant State made haste to protect themselves against this fearful danger by the enactment of the law in question.

We hope they will succeed, and that no attempt will ever be made hereafter to hold any man as a slave within the State of Vermont. But we are compelled to confess our belief that the only danger of such an attempt grows out of the enactment of the very law in question. We do not believe it would ever enter the head of the most extravagant and inordinate fire-eater in all the South, to take a single slave into Vermont, in the ordinary course of things. We do not recall the instance in which such an attempt has ever been made. We doubt if the memory of the oldest inhabitant can revert to any occasion on which any Southern slaveholder has endeavored to do what this law is intended to forbid. But after such a law shall be enacted, it is barely possible that some rabid, excitable, pro-Slavery fanatic in the South may say to himself that such a law is in flat hostility to the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that, for the purpose of testing the question, he will take a slave into Vermont and subject himself to the operation of this law. Thus, he will flatter himself, a fine collision between State and Federal authority can be brought about:—we will see a Northern State compelled to take the ground of nullification,—and possibly we may thus make some progress towards that dissolution of the Union which it is the special wish of his heart to bring about.

We should think much more highly of the practical wisdom and prudence of the legislators of Vermont if they would quietly lay this bill upon the table, as one which is not called for by any public necessity, and the only effect of which will be to stir up anew feelings of animosity and of distrust on the part of the Southern States. We do them the justice of believing that they understand perfectly the utter inutility of such a law, for all purposes except those of agitation. They know that slaves will not, under any circumstances, be brought into Vermont, and that even if they should be, the fortress of liberty would be in no special peril from their incursions. Such legislation as that proposed is the exact counterpart of the fire-eating demonstrations of the Southern States, and belongs to the same category as the schemes for restoring the Slave-trade, annulling the Federal Government, conquering Kansas, and making negroes the end and aim of our Republican institutions. It is time that sensible men, in all sections, should discountenance such child's-play in our halls of legislation.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The conclusion is, we fear, as inevitable as it is unwelcome, that the present Atlantic Cable has already performed all the practical service—and it has not been much—which it was destined to afford. Language was the only spell which could convert the coil of gum and metal, now lying at the bottom of the ocean, into the fairy link which was to bind nations together in peace and amity; and that spell is broken. Without it, the romance of the cable dies, and the dumb treasure serves no purpose but to mark the first step towards perfection in this new pathway of science and enterprise.

The last mail from England announces that the Telegraph station at Valentia has been closed, and that the clerks have been dismissed. It is suggested that this step was taken with the view of getting entirely rid of the influence of Mr. Whitehouse, whose proposals to experiment on the cable have been rejected by the Company. It is scarcely possible, however, to accept this suggestion as sufficient reason to hope for a revival of telegraphic communication through the present means. Were the abnegation of Mr. Whitehouse's influence the only object to be obtained, this end might have been reached by simply supplying the places of the dismissed clerks with new ones. But the Directors have gone further, and closed, we believe definitively, the office at the European end. The continued laying of the shore end may be merely in pursuance of the contract, or may be done with a view to prepare in season the nucleus of a new scheme to be carried out next year. The difficulties of establishing telegraphic communication between the Old and New Worlds, however, have not been materially diminished by the first partially-successful attempt. The form of the cable to be laid down, the materials of which it should be composed, and the manner in which those materials would be best employed in such a purpose, have yet to be decided on. The present cord is found to have been strong enough to be laid, but apparently not sufficiently compact to resist the excessive tension to which its service subjected it. The form in which it was put together does not seem to have been adapted for the preservation of that form. If it had the advantage of being strong, it had also the disadvantage of being heavy. Its only serviceable quality appears to have been its pliability; but the result would serve to show that this has been obtained at the expense of its power to retain the form which, while it made the cable supple, was also destined to give it strength. Almost the only practical benefit, therefore, that has as yet been derived from experience, in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph, is to be found in the perfection of the paying-out machinery. This is undoubtedly a great point gained; but it leaves a great many others yet to be groped for.

During the next three or four months we may expect to see many projects for other telegraphic lines between Europe and America placed before the public—but we trust that none of them will be fully undertaken before further experiments have been made with a view to arrive at the right means to be employed for the attainment of an object which the people of both worlds have so much at heart. There are many scientific persons who believe that the *Leviathan*, or *Great Eastern*, is destined to lay the first cable which shall be practically useful. The theory is that at least double the quantity of cable called for by the actual distance should be laid, in order that there might be sufficient to occupy the surface of any inequalities in the bed of the ocean which may lie in the path of the wire—and that the wire should be freely run out of the ship without the friction of brakes or any other machinery that can check its speed. The *Leviathan* is the only vessel capable of stowing so much cable, and, indeed, there is, to say the least, a singular coincidence in the simultaneous realization of these two gigantic schemes which almost indicates the propriety of their junction in the accomplishment of the greatest wonder of the age.

Our fellow-townsman, Mr. Hardinge, has long conceived the idea of coating submarine cables with a solution of quartz,—a process which, by means of his recent inventions, he claims to be perfectly feasible, and which he asserts will increase the strength of the cable without adding to its weight until it leaves the ship, besides rendering it entirely impervious to water, and effectually precluding the possibility of an interruption of the insulation. We know not how far Mr. Hardinge would succeed in demonstrating the practicability or the advantages of his process, but this or any other plan put forward by respectable persons should command attention before anything positive is decided on in regard to the connection of the two continents by telegraph.

Dr. Gaillardet's Escape.

The escape of Dr. Gaillardet from Officer Baker is treated by Judge Russell's special organ as affording a species of miraculous revelation concerning the management of our criminal Courts. In commenting on the subject the *Herald* says:

> "Why should a prisoner with money at his command be allowed the privilege of a daily or nightly frolic round town, under the wing of an accommodating policeman, while the penniless vagrant under detention for a similar offence is denied the liberty of passing beyond the walls of the jail? The rule should be uniform, and the prisoner, with or without money, until released on bail, should be held as a prisoner within the prison walls."

Either the *Herald's* ignorance is affected, or its Editor has shamefully neglected his opportunities for acquiring knowledge on this subject. His confidential friend, Judge Russell, could have told him—and probably has done so—that "prisoners with money" are always allowed "privileges" which are virtuously denied to men who cannot afford to pay. The City Judge could have informed him that the very first night after his conviction was spent by Dr. Gaillardet in a much more comfortable apartment than his cell in the City Prison,—Judge Russell's officer Baker, meanwhile, keeping watch and ward sound asleep in an adjoining room. We have no doubt that our City Judge can furnish our virtuous neighbor with the names of at least a dozen prisoners who have been indulged in "frolics round town" by accommodating officers, having had money to pay for the trouble and risk of such little pleasure jaunts. Indeed one of the Judge's officers admitted on Monday, in the presence of Officer Baker, and with his assent, that it was a *usual thing*, where prisoners could pay for it, thus to allow them, for a consideration, the indulgences of the town.

Gaillardet's case is too plain for doubt or question of any kind. It bears unmistakable evidence of having been deliberately and carefully planned from the beginning. As we have already stated, attempts were made to secure the assent of Mr. Cranston to his assailant's escape from justice,—and it was positively asserted that no other difficulty would be encountered, and that $10,000 could be raised to accomplish the object. Under these circumstances it is impossible to suppose that Gaillardet's being sent for when he was not wanted,—his going to the Fourth-avenue instead of back to the City Prison when the mistake was discovered,—his spending four or five hours in visiting friends in different parts of the City,—his dining with four "hungry Frenchmen," and spending *five* hours at the table—his leaving the room and failure to return,—were accidental, or done on the impulse of the moment. Every step of the whole proceeding beyond all question had been distinctly planned,—and those who helped him through the affair were accomplices from the start; and if any doubt whatever could rest upon Officer Baker's part in the transaction, his *concealing* the escape for two days would be quite enough to dispel it forever.

There is promise of an inquiry before the Recorder to-day, but we do not see what any such formal proceeding can establish, except possibly to show that no *legal* proof of Baker's complicity can be produced, and that he cannot therefore be subjected to any punishment. But Judge Russell is responsible for his conduct, and *he* knows well enough whether it has been such as to inspire confidence in that branch of our criminal justice which is under his direction and control. Does he propose to retain Mr. Baker in his special service hereafter? Is he still to treat him as among his special pets and favorites,—as *the* officer to be entrusted with his most confidential and important business? We do not ask these questions because we have any special doubt as to his inclination in the premises, but for the purpose of suggesting that a decent respect for public opinion may sometimes require personal sacrifices, even from Justices who enjoy as much of the public confidence as Judge Russell. Even the best of our magistrates have occasionally consented to make sacrifices of their partialities to escape odium which their indulgence might entail.

City Defaulters—Note from Mr. Oakley.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you have an article headed "City Defaulters and their Sureties," in which I know you have dealt unjustly by the parties concerned.

You state that the Collector of Assessments and his Deputies have been reported defaulters to a large amount, and that "a forfeiture of their bonds has in every case been incurred." Now the conclusion at which you arrive is not warranted by the facts of the case. We supposed that we were entitled to remain in our positions until the 1st of January, 1859. Mr. Cooper, the Street Commissioner, took a different view of the matter, and suddenly dispossessed us, retaining our books and papers, and thereby putting it out of our power to know how we stood with the office.

The Street Commissioner has recently given me access to my books and papers, which was necessary to enable me to properly arrange my accounts. Of course we could not settle with the City—(we have never received thus far one cent of the fees due us) until our accounts were audited, which is now being done by the Joint Committee on Accounts, whose labors, as I learn by inquiry this morning, are nearly completed.

In conclusion, I would say, that to me my good reputation is a matter of the last importance, and *I shall never cease to regret that I ever held an office under the City government*, being satisfied that no man can do so without jeopardizing his good name.

Yours respectfully, WALTER OAKLEY,
Late Deputy-Collector of Assessments.

We did not intend, in our notice of this matter yesterday, to prejudge the case of Mr. Oakley and his associates, and the language used in reference to that point was probably too strong. Our main purpose was to direct the attention of the proper authorities to the steps which it might be necessary to take against the sureties of these officials, in order to protect the City Treasury from ultimate loss. Mr. Oakley's expression of regret at having ever held a City office, though natural under the circumstances, will, we trust, prove premature. We confess that the corrupt and disgraceful conduct of a large proportion of the officeholders under our City Government is too well calculated to cast reproach upon all. But those who, upon a final adjustment of their accounts, shall prove to have administered the affairs of their Departments with integrity and fidelity, will have no reason, we hope, to complain of injustice on the part of the public or the Press. So far as we are concerned, we shall always be ready to give full credit to those who may deserve it, and to remedy any injustice into which we may have been misled.

A Rule that Works both Ways.—In the speech which Mr. Jefferson Davis recently addressed to the Legislature of Mississippi, he is reported to have said that the sentiments of the people of the North "could not be fairly judged by the votes and speeches of their representatives; men of extreme opinions got into Congress and went further than their constituents would follow them." We fully indorse this remark of the Mississippi Colonel, merely adding that although we do not accept it as a rule, we admit it to be an exception of frequent occurrence. And it is a fact, too, that should be remembered by the people North and South. It should be borne in mind that when a Senator or Representative from the North preaches a foray against the South, he does not speak the sentiments of his constituents; and, in like manner, when a Senator or a Representative from the South eats fire and spouts flame, with cries of secession and disunion and other similar balderdash, he is "a man of extreme opinions, and goes further than his constituents would follow him." *Et tu quoque*, Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The second performance of the "Nozze di Figaro" attracted an overflowing house last night. It was a more complete performance in every respect, and passed off with more of the spirit and quickness of comic opera than were perceptible on the first night.

To-night Mr. Ullman gives his second operatic performance at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The whole of Rossini's delightful opera of the "Barbier de Seviglia" will be given, with Piccolomini, Formes, &c., in the cast. It is a rare treat for our Brooklyn friends.

To-morrow, at the Academy of Music, Mad. Gazzaniga takes her farewell benefit, when "Robert le Diable" will be given for the second time. Mlle. Piccolomini volunteered her services for the occasion; but as it was impolitic to give an opera in addition to "Robert," and equally impolitic to decline the valuable services of Mlle. Piccolomini, the manager has generously allowed Mad. Gazzaniga to give a supplemental benefit *matinée* on Saturday, to which all the purchasers of reserved seats for Friday will be entitled to gratuitous admission. The programme for the *matinée* is in consequence remarkably full.

Mason & Thomas' Matinee.—These agreeable and valuable entertainments were resumed, at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday. Owing to the inclement state of the weather the attendance was a very inadequate representation of the interest these classical matinées excite. The programme contained four pieces: a quartette in A, opus 41, No. 3, by Schumann; a grand sonate in A, opus 69, by Beethoven, (the gem of the programme; excellently played by Messrs. Mason & Bergmann;) a chaconne for the violin, by Bach, (a breathless specimen of the old idea of brilliancy, finely played by Mr. Thomas;) and Schubert's first grand trio, in B flat, opus 99. The later work is full of beauties, but it is too long for the last item of a programme. The quartette party was in excellent training, and Mr. Mason displayed once more his great aptitude for classical chamber music. These entertainments are the most noteworthy of the season, and deserve the support of the musical.

Dodworth's Saloon.—Arthur Napoleon, the young Portuguese pianist, gave his first *soirée* on Tuesday. The fame of this musical prodigy has preceded his advent in America. He has traveled through the principal cities of Europe, and obtained the applause of the most critical. He deserves all that has been said of his powers,—and more. As an executant he ranks with the best. His manipulation is perfect, his sensibility and perception of musical poetry immense. We have heard nothing more wonderful than this boy's mastery of an instrument which usually needs the study of a lifetime. Nature has assisted Arthur Napoleon in head, heart and hand. The latter is of prodigious capability—taking tenths with ease, and still leaving the middle fingers free. The public will derive real satisfaction from a performance so chaste, extraordinary and perfect. Arthur Napoleon's second concert is announced for Tuesday next at Dodworth's.

Acknowledgements.—The following additional contributions have been received for the relief of the Poor Book-keeper whose statement was published in the Times of Monday:

Already acknowledged	[illegible]
From J. T. G.	[illegible]
From F. C.	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Accidents from Falling Buildings.

The telegraph has reported the fall of a building and consequent loss of life at Waterbury, Ct. The Waterbury *Journal* gives fuller particulars. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The roof fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, burying several men in the ruins. Mr. [illegible] Payne, a respectable farmer living in the east part of Waterbury, was instantly killed. Mr. G. W. [illegible], a machinist, belonging in Hartford, was on the ground at the time of the accident, and had his arm broken in three places by the falling mass. S. Ackerman, of Troy, had his left shoulder put out and was badly bruised. Frank Mayett, also of [illegible], had his face badly cut, and received a very severe bruise on the back part of his right hand, and was very roughly handled generally. The weight of the mass which fell is roughly estimated at [illegible] pounds. The cost of reconstructing it cannot fall short of $3,000. Nearly every section of the trusses was broken, rendering them useless. A similar accident occurred, Nov. 23, at [illegible] Building, in Rochester. Five men were injured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF DR. GAILLARDET.—From Dr. GAILLARDET no tidings have been received. Wherever he may be, he has failed to report himself. The latest rumor suggests some part of Canada as his temporary place of sojourn. This morning Recorder BARNARD will inquire into the conduct of Officer BAKER, and investigate, as far as possible, the *modus operandi* of the Doctor's exodus from prison. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Warden of the Tombs, to whom we made reference yesterday, in connection with the Doctor's escape, is desirous of exculpating himself from complicity in that affair. By the tenure of his office, he is bound to "hold and safely keep the bodies of all prisoners delivered to his charge;" but he is equally bound to deliver them from their cells into the custody of any officer of the Court of Sessions, who produces an order to that effect, signed by the Clerk of the Court. And while thus absent from the prison, his whereabouts is no affair of the Warden's. Prisoners are often taken from the Tombs, in the custody of an officer, for the furtherance of the ends of justice. A man or boy convicted of larceny, for instance, who has sold the proceeds of his theft to a receiver of stolen goods, will often be conveyed about town by an officer, for the purpose of indicating where the goods were sold; and, sometimes, but very rarely, it is necessary to keep such culprit-informers absent from their cells all night. In the instances of such men as Dr. GAILLARDET, who have money and friends to confer distinction on their prison reputation; who are permitted to sit by the corridor-stove and smoke cigars with their friends, it is not unusual to allow a freedom from constraint not vouchsafed to less distinguished prisoners. Restaurants, theatres, have been thus visited by the *élite* of the Tombs. But the prisoners are usually honorable, and the officers in charge place implicit reliance on their promise not to attempt to escape. Officer BAKER protests that his opinion of Dr. GAILLARDET was of that exalted character that he would as soon have doubted his own father. But Officer BAKER must have known that the City Prison closes its doors at 6 P. M., and that in no case, if a prisoner is removed for the purpose of being taken to Court, can he be detained from his cell after that hour, except when undergoing trial, if the Court has not at that time adjourned. A dinner in the Fourth Avenue, which commenced at 5 P. M., and did not (with the accessories) terminate till 10 P. M., was altogether beyond the rules and regulations, and no one knew that better than Mr. BAKER. But a thorough investigation will take place before the Recorder to-day, when many matters, now involved in doubt and mystery, may possibly be cleared up.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY—HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.—Probably there is no country in the world where the general style of living is so extravagant and wasteful as among us. The science of household economy has never been cultivated by our people with any care or success,—and the average cost of living is probably *fifty per cent.* higher than in any other country. Yet every one knows that there are various methods of avoiding waste,—while but few comparatively have been disposed or willing to put them in practice. We mentioned some months since that a house had been opened in the City where several families lived at first cost,—dividing the expense, which was kept as low as possible, equally among them, and that the results were quite astonishing to those who had never looked closely into the subject. It was under the charge of Mr. UNDERHILL, and was essentially and designedly a socialist experiment,—all the parties thus connected together being of that school of philosophers. Probably their harmony of sentiment may avoid some of the sources of discord which are quite certain sooner or later to arise in all such attempts at "reconstructing society,"—and few but theorists will ever dream that such schemes can be made general. But the economy of such an arrangement has nothing to do with the socialism of those engaged in it, and it may be found well worth while for persons of limited means, to study the good there is in such experiments, and to see whether it may not be separated from what is objectionable in them. Of the economy of this style of living there can be no doubt. The original establishment is still in successful operation:—another on a similar plan has been started in Thirteenth-street, and both are constantly receiving applications from more persons than they can possibly accommodate. We hear, too, that in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, the plan finds imitators and has been extensively adopted. Mr. UNDERHILL has now added what is styled the European plan to his establishment, furnishing separate meals instead of having all dine at a common table. There is no mystery about the matter; it consists simply in furnishing everything at precisely what it costs. All the expenses of the household are included in an aggregate, which is divided *pro rata* among the inmates. At the restaurant prices of soups, fish, meats boiled and roasted, &c., range from two to three cents,—poultry from seven to nine,—while tea, coffee, and small articles are afforded at one cent. There is no doubt that the economy of the arrangement is very decided, and it is altogether probable that it will be quite generally adopted by persons whose tastes or necessities compel greater household economy than they can practice under other arrangements.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—MEASURES AGAINST THE QUARANTINE INCENDIARIES.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour, G. C. VERPLANCK in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, the following resolution was offered: *Resolved*, That a special Committee, consisting of the President and the Mayor of New-York, be appointed and hereby authorized to take such legal measures as in their judgment may be necessary and expedient against individuals as well as against Richmond County for destruction of property at Quarantine. Mr. CURTIS thought the resolution unnecessary, as the property destroyed belonged to the State, and the Commissioners should undertake to fight no battles but their own. Mr. VERPLANCK said a few words in defence of the measure, and the resolution was passed. Mr. CARRIGAN referred to a case of peculiar hardship which had come under his notice. An emigrant, on arriving at Castle Garden recently, found that his chest, which contained his money and clothes, was of such a size that it was impossible to take it from the ship through the port-hole, from which the rest of the baggage was landed. On speaking to the captain and some of the sailors, they assured him it would be safe where it was. He then left the vessel for a short time. Before he returned his chest was broken open, and not only his money, amounting to $1,000, but all his clothes, abstracted. Mr. CARRIGAN expressed it as his opinion that the entire amount might be recovered from the owners of the vessel, though they were aliens. To do this it would be necessary that the emigrant robbed should give sureties. Mr. C. asked the Board to authorize him to act as bondsman. The matter was referred to him with power. From the weekly report it appears that, to the 4th of November inst., 74,317 emigrants had arrived, against 173,700 to the same date last year; the total number of inmates in the Institutions is 1,116, against 1,897 at this time last year; the balance of the commutation fund on hand is $26,639 57.

THE FIREMEN AND THE LATE C. V. ANDERSON.—The funeral of the late CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON will take place to-day, from his late residence in Bank-street. A meeting of the Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department was held, last evening, at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral, and to adopt such other measures as might be considered necessary to show the estimation in which the deceased was held by the members of the Department of which he was once Chief. The meeting was presided over by Mr. HOWARD, the Chief Engineer, who, on taking the Chair, paid a warm tribute to the character of the deceased, testifying to his ability as a fireman, his courtesy as a gentleman and his honesty as a public officer. Resolutions evincing more than ordinary esteem for the deceased were passed, sympathizing with his family, and declaring that in his death "the Department has sustained an irreparable loss, since, as a fireman he was the Bayard of the corps—without fear and without reproach; as an officer he was ever foremost where duty called him, and as the Chief Executive head of the Department he commanded the love, honor and obedience of all who were privileged to serve under him." The resolutions were ably spoken to by Messrs. JOHN CREGIER, W. H. WICKAM, JAMES KELLY, JOHN BLOCKFORD and others. It was further resolved that the Fire Department attend the funeral of the late lamented Ex-Chief Engineer, and assemble this morning at 11 o'clock on Fourteenth-street. The officers will appear without trumpets, and the Department without music, banners or badges.

PARADES TO-DAY.—This being the anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York by the British, the day will be appropriately observed by a grand parade of the First Division New-York State Militia. The Division line will be formed by Col. WETMORE, the Division Inspector, on Fourteenth-street, with its right on Broadway, precisely at 11 A. M. Major-General SANDFORD will then review. Immediately thereafter, Brigadier-General YATES will fire from Union-square a salute for the Commander-in-Chief, and Governor KING, accompanied by his staff, will review the entire division. The lines will then be thrown into column, and the Governor will join the commanding General of Division. The distinguished South American, General PAEZ, has been invited to join the Commanding General. He will appear at the head of the Division, and will accompany it during the march. The General will be dressed in the uniform of a cavalry officer—a service in which he greatly distinguished himself in days past. The line of march will be down Broadway, through Chambers and Centre streets to the Park, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the distinguished gentlemen present.

THE GEORGIA LOTTERY.—The great lottery case in which BENJAMIN WOOD—brother of the Ex-Mayor—SAMUEL SWAN and GEORGE EDDY, proprietors, and LEON P. DUGAS and FREDERICK C. BARBER, commissioners of the Sparta Academy Lottery of the State of Georgia, are to be tried for violation of the Lottery act of 1833, was set down for trial at Augusta, Ga., for Monday, Nov. 15, but when their case was called at the appointed time, the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, counsel for the defendants, stated that his associate in the case was unwell, and he could not proceed without him. The Attorney-General opposed an adjournment; he believed that it was asked for merely to save time. Judge HOLT, however, adjourned the case till next May. The Attorney-General said he was determined to break up the lottery, and he should prosecute those concerned in it in the City Court every time that the lottery was drawn.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—DR. RAE, of Canada, the Arctic explorer, will deliver an address this evening at Niblo's, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on Arctic Explorations, illustrating the Life and Customs of the Esquimaux, and exhibiting some of the recovered relics after Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's party. The long and valuable experience which Dr. RAE acquired on his wanderings among the Esquimaux and in the Arctic regions under the most trying circumstances, enables him to discuss this interesting subject, which will be illustrated by suitable maps and diagrams.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board met again yesterday, and was presided over by Mr. PURDY. Messrs. BLUNT, KENNEDY, STILLMAN, STEWART, BELL and CONNER reported that they had footed up the returns of their respective districts, and having found them correct, had signed them. A conversation then ensued as to the propriety of the chairman's signing the returns, pending the law issue. The matter seemed to be decided against the signing of aggregate returns. Without having transacted any business of consequence, the Board adjourned to Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Police Reports.

THE BROADWAY GAMBLING-HOUSE MURDER.—The examination upon the charge of perjury preferred against Catharine Mulhearn, accusing her of having sworn falsely in her affidavit charging Robert Willis with having murdered a man at his gambling-house, No. 581 Broadway, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Justice WELSH. The testimony of two additional witnesses was taken for the defence—that of Mrs. Anne Verney, of No. 192 Spring-street, and of Franklin Hensey, a carpenter. The female witness contradicted the evidence of Mrs. Rochliffe. She stated that the latter told her (witness) that she heard a fight, and that the language uttered by Mr. Willis was the same as reported in the affidavit of Catharine Mulhearn. She stated further, that Mrs. Rochliffe told her (witness) that "Willis had murdered a man and no mistake," and that he had cut a dog's ears and spattered the blood in the hall entry-way, and around the cistern, for the purpose of concealing the murder. The witness was cross-examined at length, but made no deviation from her first statement. Mr. Hensey's testimony was directly counter to that of Henry Clark, the colored waiter in the employ of Mr. Willis. At the conclusion of the evidence Ex-Judge Stuart and Mr. Busteed, the opposing counsel, made lengthy summing-up speeches, on a motion by the former to dismiss the complaint. The magistrate denied the motion, and decided to hold the accused to bail in $500 to answer before the Grand Jury. Mr. John Casey gave the required bail, and Catharine was allowed to go home with her friends instead of being remanded to the Tombs, where she has been confined over a month.

ONE OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN STABBED.—A company of young fellows regaled themselves at 2 A.M. yesterday, with "coffee and cakes" at Meschutt's establishment, corner of Broadway and Howard-street. They ate heartily, and paid for what they ate, but their demonstrations while in the saloon were not of the most orderly character. Leaving the saloon they marched up Broadway. At the corner of Spring-street they encountered a gang of fast youths, engaged in nocturnal perambulations. When Greek met Greek then came the tug of war. The opposing gangs felt belligerently disposed, and the result was a general set-to. Vigorous blows were struck from the shoulder, copious quantities of claret drawn, and beavers and faces badly damaged. One of the party, named John Bryan, received a stab under the right shoulder, but fortunately he was the only one seriously injured. The injured youth was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, Police Surgeon Lewis called, and his wound dressed. Bryan had a considerable amount of money about his person, and his companions stated that the assault was made upon them for the purpose of robbery. No arrests were made. The stabbed young man proved to be one of the members of the Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, now on a visit to this City.

A VICTIM TO HIGHWAY ROBBERY REFUSING TO PROSECUTE.—Mr. H. P. Acton was passing through Avenue A at a late hour Tuesday evening on his way home, when he was suddenly attacked by three highwaymen. One of them knocked him down, and the others rifled his pockets of $8 75, and attempted to get possession of his gold watch, but failed. One of the assailants, Martin Peter, a carpenter, residing in the vicinity, was arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police. The prisoner was taken to the Station-house where Mr. Acton had been conveyed, and was fully identified as one of the parties who attacked and robbed him. Mr. Acton was very indignant, as any citizen under the circumstances would be, and expressed a determination to do his utmost for the punishment of the offenders. After sleeping on the matter, and consultation in the morning with the wife of the prisoner and other parties, the vindictive spirit previously exhibited suddenly subsided, and despite the urgent remonstrance of Capt. HARTT, he refused to enter any complaint in the case. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

BURGLARIES AND ARRESTS.—Between 2 and 3 yesterday morning, the porter, who sleeps in the tailor's store of George W. Farnham, No. 518 Broadway, was awakened by hearing strange footsteps. He immediately instituted a search for the intruder, after having summoned two policemen, and they found a young man stowed away in a closet behind some boxes. They brought him to the gaslight and he gave the name of James Wilson. He had with him a carpet-bag, in which were jimmies, chisels, skeleton keys and other burglars' implements. About 5 o'clock an Eighth Ward Policeman discovered a youth coming out of the dwelling-house corner of Houston and Sullivan streets. On seeing the officer the youngster made tracks, but the former being more swift-footed soon overtook him. The prisoner, who gave his name as George Stewart, had a complete "kit" of burglar's tools and a pistol in his possession. The two prisoners were conveyed yesterday before a Police Magistrate and properly cared for.

ARRESTS OF ALLEGED LOTTERY TICKET VENDERS.—Last night Officer Quick, of the Mayor's Squad, arrested Abraham Joseph Asche, Rabbi of the Jewish congregation Beth Hemedrash, in Christie-street, on a charge of vending Prussian and Hamburg lottery tickets. The prisoner was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house and locked up. Officer Place, also of the Mayor's Squad, arrested a man named Moses Levi, at No. 387 Broome-street, on a charge similar to the above. He was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The prisoners will be examined to-day, before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court.

RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF WAUBEEK BANK BILLS.—Yesterday afternoon Detectives Stowey and King recovered over $200,000 of Waubeek Bank bills, at a broker's office in Wall-street. The Waubeek Bank was a bogus concern, a full account of which appeared in the TIMES a few days since. The above amount of money was left on deposit by Mr. Hines, the *quasi* President of the concern, under which he received a loan. The broker supposed the bank to be in good standing when he made the advance, and was not advised to the contrary until the whole affair exploded by the interference of the Police authorities.

HAD HER POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. Fenton, a widow woman, on her way to Chicago, Ill., had her pocket picked, yesterday morning, of $83, while in a crowd, in landing from the steamboat *Ansonia*, at Peck-slip. She with her little daughter had been to Connecticut to attend a funeral, and was on her way home. The above sum was all the money she had in the world.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—Margaret Miller, a colored woman, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Stephenson and Wilson, on a charge of robbing the United States Hotel at Saratoga, N. Y., of a quantity of table linen, silver-ware, &c., the whole valued at $235. The prisoner was arrested in Twenty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues. On searching her, part of the stolen property was found.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE.—The harbor police arrested yesterday morning, upon a requisition from Gov. KING, WILLIAM KINNEY, an Irishman, an alleged fugitive from New-Jersey. A gang of the prisoner's friends attempted his rescue, but after feeling the weight of the officer's clubs on their craniums, backed down from their attempt. The prisoner was taken to New-Jersey for trial.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit tens on the Marine Bank of this City made their appearance yesterday. The bill is altered from bills of the same denomination on the Farmer's Bank.

BANK OF WICKFORD, R. I., AN EXPLODED CONCERN.—The vignette represents a herd of cattle and some drovers. On the right is the State coat of arms, and on the left medalion cuts of a man, horse and dog.

REQUISITION FOR POLICEMEN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—For many weeks past the citizens of Yorktown and vicinity have been infested by a gang of burglars, whose depredations have been of so bold a character that a vigilance committee and citizens' police have been organized for protection. This morning the General Superintendent received a requisition from two Justices of Yorktown, and one of Courtlandt, for officers to assist in bringing the offenders to justice. The interposition of the Board was also asked. Commissioner Stillman remarked that Westchester County paid nothing for policemen, and deserved no assistance; to which the Superintendent replied that he had been once suspended for not sending men to Richmond County, where the same objection exists. Two officers were accordingly detailed for five days' service in Westchester, and we may expect some account of the burglars.

PUTNAM IN THE POLICE.—It is in contemplation to apply to the Legislature, the coming Winter, for an act attaching Putnam County to the Metropolitan Police District. The Board of Supervisors of that county are understood to be favorable to the measure, and will take the necessary initiatory steps.—*Evening Post.*

Fires.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET—DEATH OF A MAN FROM SUFFOCATION.—A fire occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the tenement house at the corner of Washington and Laight streets, resulting in one of the inmates—EDWARD NOONAN, a man 60 years old—losing his life from suffocation. The fire originated in the upper story. NOONAN occupied a room on this floor, and was a man of very intemperate habits. He had the misfortune to be in bed, sleeping off the effects of a night's debauch when the fire was discovered. In the confusion and excitement following the breaking out of the flames he was forgotten. The fire was soon extinguished, and afterwards the dead body of NOONAN was discovered in his room; he had evidently died from suffocation. The body was removed to the Fifth Ward Station-house, and after an inquest had been held by Coroner HILL, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above statement. The deceased was a widower and without any family. The total damage—caused principally by water—was $500, and is uninsured. Mr. JOHN DONOHUE was the lessee of the house, and occupied the place, together with some dozen other families.

IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—At 10½ P. M., on Tuesday an explosion of a camphene lamp occurred at the residence of DANIEL MORAN, No. 219 Eleventh-street. Mr. MORAN and his wife were badly burned. The fire was extinguished before it had got under much headway, the damage not exceeding $50. No public alarm of the fire was given.

IN OAK-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 1½ o'clock this morning, was caused by a fire on the top floor of the dwelling No. 20 Oak-street, occupied by Mr. CAMERON as a sailor's boarding house. The fire originated from a pipe-setting fire to a straw bed. Damage about $10.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A POLICEMAN SHOT AT BY BURGLARS—NARROW ESCAPE.—At about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, as officer LYONS of the 9th Precinct, was passing through Throop Avenue from Myrtle to Flushing, he suddenly came upon three burglars engaged in quarreling over the spoils of a burglary, doubtless just committed by them. One of the three had a stocking filled with something which the officer supposed to be silver. He accordingly made a spring and seized this one as being the most valuable prize. No sooner was his presence discovered by the companions of the man seized, than they dragged the officer to the ground, and started off at full speed. At this time, and while officer LYONS was regaining his feet, the man first seized levelled a pistol at him and fired. The ball entered just above the number on his cap, and passed through the top, and also *through the hair on top of his head.* The man then wheeled, and with his companions was soon out of sight. Officer LYONS fired a parting salute of three shots at them, and is confident that one of his balls took effect. The night beat of this officer is equal in size to any of the inner Wards of the city. This is the second time the Police have been fired upon by burglars in this District within four weeks.

NEW CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The young men connected with the different churches in Bedford and in the vicinity of Clinton and Washington avenues to Myrtle, have recently organized an association to cultivate the religious and social graces, which bids fair to rival in point of enterprise any similar society in the city. The society is called "The Young Men's Christian and Social Union," and is intended to occupy the same ground in that portion of the city in which it is located that the Young Men's Christian Association occupies in the more southerly part of the city, and whose headquarters it is considered are too far off to meet the wants intended to be supplied by the new organization. This society has grown out of a meeting of six young men, held in the vestry of Washington-avenue Church a few months ago for the purpose of prayer and consultation.

A PASTOR SUES FOR HIS SALARY.—A suit was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday before Judge EMOTT and a Jury, in which the Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON appeared as plaintiff, and the First Reformed Dutch Church as defendants. The suit was brought to recover six months salary due on the 1st of July, 1858. The defence set up a plea that the Society was not an incorporated body, and therefore could make no legal agreement for pastor's salary, and also that the services were not worth the amount claimed. The Jury, after hearing all of the circumstances in the case, rendered a verdict for plaintiff, awarding $392 68—the full amount claimed.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Officers RAYNER and FROST yesterday arrested a noted thief named ANN McDONNELL, on suspicion of having robbed several houses in Brooklyn recently. While on the way to the Station-House she attempted to swallow several pawn-tickets, representing property valued at $50. The tickets were recovered, and the property, which consists of dresses, under-clothes, shawls, &c., can be seen at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

THE ORPHANS.—The Orphan Asylum on Cumberland-street has been open for two days past, to receive the annual donations of money, clothing and provisions from those disposed to aid this noble cause. Owing to the storm on Tuesday the number of visitors was quite limited, but yesterday a large number called, and the donations were liberal. This institution is under the care of lady managers, who enjoy the entire confidence of the community. The average number of inmates is 150.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of EDWARD QUINN, laborer, who suddenly disappeared two weeks ago, was found, yesterday, in the water near the foot of Kelsey's-alley. The deceased leaves a widow and four children, who reside at the corner of Warren and Columbia streets, South Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court was occupied, yesterday, in the trial of several unimportant cases, after which it was adjourned to Dec. 8.

COURT CALENDAR.—NOV. 25.—*Circuit Court.*—Nos. 73, 83. *City Court.*—Nos. 33, 39, 29, 45, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate *Sabine*, Commander SHUBRICK, sailed from Bermuda, after repairing, Nov. 9.

MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the work of fitting away the Paraguay steamers progresses. The *Atlanta* went into commission yesterday at 1 P. M., and the sailors and marines were sent on board. Annexed is a correct list of the *Atlanta's* officers: Commander, D. B. RIDGELY; Lieutenants, JOHN DOWNES, GEORGE B. BIEN, J. R. EGGLESTON, H. M. GARLAND; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. M. BROWN; Second Assistant-Engineer, THOMAS J. JONES; Third Assistant-Engineers, W. S. THOMPSON, E. B. LATCH, W. H. GLADING. The *Atlanta* carries two large nine-inch guns, twelve officers, fourteen marines, and about one hundred sailors. She and the *Caledonia* have had deck-houses placed amidships to furnish accommodations for General PAEZ and his party. They are announced to sail on Saturday. No orders have been received to anchor off the Battery to take the Venezuelians on board, from which it is inferred, though as yet not definitely known, that he will embark at the Navy-yard. The powder-boat went to Ellis' Island yesterday for ammunition. The *Westernport* had to have all her steam-pipes removed to render her fit for service, which has delayed her departure. She is moored opposite the Navy-yard. The frigate *San Jacinto* was yesterday taken into the Dry Dock, where she will be stripped and repaired.

THE BROOKLYN UNDER STEAM.—Steam was applied yesterday to the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, built by JACOB A. WESTERVELT—the engines having been manufactured by JAS. MURPHY & Co., under the superintendence of the Ex-Engineer-in-Chief, DANIEL B. MARTIN. The trial was a complete success, the engines making forty revolutions. No fault or imperfection appeared.

OPERATIONS OF THE COAST SURVEY.—The general operations of the Coast Survey service for the years 1858–9, with the names of the vessels employed, and also of the heads of each department, are as follows: The steamer *Bibb*, Lieutenant-Comanding ALEXANDER MURRAY, is at present at Jersey City, refitting for the Winter's cruise. During the past Summer she has been employed on the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, between Portland and Cape Ann; also in the survey of George's Bank and Nantucket Shoal. The time occupied in this cruise was about four months. Her destination is Cape Henry, Cape Fear, and the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

The steamer *Corwin*, Lieutenant-Commanding T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, is at the Navy-yard undergoing general repairs. She has recently returned from a cruise North, having visited the harbors of New-Haven, Boston, Portland and Salem. In New-Haven harbor an important sunken rock was discovered, not laid down on any of the charts. It was properly buoyed, and is to be known on the charts as Luddington Rock. In Boston Harbor they surveyed the channel through Shirley's Gut. In Portland the survey of Casco Bay was continued. The visit to Salem was for the purpose of verifying the Coast Survey charts, which were found to be correct. Early in January the *Corwin* proceeds to the Coast of Florida, where she will take charge of the survey of the Florida reefs. The steam-tug *Firefly*, and schooner *Varina*, Lieutenant-Commanding FAUNTLEROY, are now engaged upon in-shore service in surveying Savannah River, St. Catherines and Sapelo Sounds, and Sapelo River. The *Firefly* is the smallest steamer belonging to the service, but from her light draft she is peculiarly fitted for the business of river surveying. The tender, *Varina*, is about 130 tons, and carries some sixty men.

Steamer *Vixen*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. K. DUER, in connection with the *Corwin*, is to be engaged in observations for ocean temperature and others, in the Gulf Stream, off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia: also, in the hydrography south of Cedar Keys, including the Crystal River offing, Homassa River, St. Martin's Reef, and the approaches of St. George's and St. Vincent's Sounds; also, of Apalachicola and Pensacola harbors.

Steamer *Walker*, Lieutenant-Commanding HUGER, is at Philadelphia, refitting for service on the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, including the Delta of the Mississippi River, of Atchafalaya Bay and its approaches, west of the meridian of Point Chevreuil and the off-shore hydrography of the coast of Texas.

Steamer *Hetzel* and schooner *Graham*, Lieut. Commanding ——, are at Norfolk, refitting for hydrographical survey of the Potomac and James Rivers, of Charleston Harbor and its approaches, of Cape Fear and Winyah Bay, N. C., and also the off-shore hydrography of that part of the coast.

Steamer *Active*, Lieutenant-Commanding JAMES ALDEN, is on the Pacific coast, engaged in the hydrography of Washington and Puget's Sounds, the Straits of Fuca Rosario and Haro, also of the coasts of Oregon and Washington Territories, of San Francisco Bay and its dependencies, and of the straits and sounds of Santa Barbara.

During the past Summer the hydrography of Kennebec River and along the coasts of Maine, has been continued by the party on board the schooner *Varian*, under Lieutenant-Commanding J. H. MOORE.

In the work of triangulation and topography of the coast of the United States, there are some twenty schooners employed under the supervision of Prof. A. D. BACHE. These vessels vary in size from twenty to one hundred and fifty tons, and are generally of light draft to admit of their operating in shoal waters. They each carry, besides an effective crew, a complete surveying party, making from thirty to forty men each. The presence of these "long, low, black schooners" off the headlands and harbor entrances of the coast sometimes give rise to suspicions that there are slavers about. There names are the *Arago, Bancroft, Belle, Crawford, Ewing, Franklin, Gallatin, Gerdes, Graham, Guthrie, G. M. Bache, Hassler, Joseph Henry, J. Y. Mason, Meredith, Nautilus, Phœnix, Petrel, Vanderbilt, Wave, N. Bowditch, Di Agassiz, Humboldt, Varina,* and others.

The triangulation of the coast of Maine, east of the Kennebec River, was continued the past season by Sub-Assistant BENJ. HUGER, Jr. Of Penobscot Bay, by C. O. BOUTELLE. Of the Hudson River, by Assistant EDMUND BLUNT and Lieutenant A. H. SEWARD, U. S. A. Of the Potomac River, by Assistant JOHN FARLEY; also, of the James River, by the same party. Of New-Inlet and vicinity, on the coast of North Carolina, by Assistant A. S. WADSWORTH. South of Cape Fear entrance, by Assistant C. P. BOLLES. Of the coast of South Carolina, south from St. Helena Sound, by C. O. BOUTELLE, to be done during the coming Winter. The Doboy Sound and Altamaha River, and of the coast of Georgia, between Sapelo Sound and St. Simon's entrance, by Mr. F. P. WEBBER. The eastern coast of Florida, below St. John's River, will be continued southward by Sub-Assistant BENJ. HUGER, Jr. From Cape Canaveral northward will be commenced by Sub-Assistant O. FERGUSON. Across the Peninsula of Florida, between Fernandina and Cedar Keys, by Capt. M. L. SMITH, United States Topographical Engineers. Of the Sounds, Islands and Main south of Key Biscayne Bay, Fa., and from the Cape Sable base, with that from Key Biscayne base, through the interior Keys, by Lieut. A. H. SEWARD, U. S. A., assisted by Lieut. WM. MYERS, U. S. A. Of Charlotte Harbor and approaches, and of the adjacent coast of Florida, by Lieuts. J. C. CLARKE and W. R. TERRILL, U. S. A. Of the coast of Florida south of Homosassa River, by Sub-Assistant G. H. BAGWELL. Of St. George's Sound, with that of St. Marks and Ocilla River, by Sub-Assistant S. C. McCORKLE. Of Pensacola Harbor by Assistant F. H. GERDES. Of Chandeleur Sound southward, by Sub-Assistant STEPHEN HARRIS. Of Côte Blanche Bay, La., into Vermillion Bay, by Assistant F. H. GERDES. The coast of Texas will be continued south of Matagorda Bay by Assistant S. A. GILBERT. Of the harbors and other important points of the coast of California, and that of Oregon and Washington Territories, by Assistant GEORGE DAVISON.

The topography of the Kennebec River, Maine, has been continued by Assistant R. M. BACHE, and the coast east of it commenced by Sub-Assistant W. S. GILBERT. Of Casco Bay generally, including that of Portland harbor, by Assistants A. W. LONGFELLOW and A. S. WADSWORTH. Of the coast of Massachusetts by A. M. HARRISON. The plane table work in New-York harbor and vicinity by Assistant H. L. WHITING. Also, by the same, on the Chesapeake. On the Chesapeake Bay and York River by Assistant JOHN SEIB. Of St. Mary's, Md., and that of the Potomac, by Assistant L. HULL ADAMS, and the James and Rappahannock Rivers by the same parties. Of the Peninsula on the ocean side of Maryland by Sub-Assistant CHAS. FERGUSON. Of North and South Carolina by C. P. BOLLES; the same between Charleston and Georgetown harbors; and of St. Helena Sound by Assistant JOHN SEIB. Of Sapelo Sound by Sub-Assistant J. A. SULLIVAN. Of the Keys south and west of Key Laige by Sub-Assistant C. T. JARDELLA. Of Charlotte Harbor by Mr. F. W. DORR. Of the coast of Florida, south of Homosassa River, by Mr. N. S. FINNEY. Of the Coasts and Islands between St. Marks and Apalachicola by Assistant GEO. D. WISE. Of Pensacola Harbor by Assistant F. H. GERDES. Of Lakes Borgne and Ponchartrain, La., and between Chef Menteur and New-Orleans, also of the Chandeleur Islands and adjacent coast, by Sub-Assistant W. S. GILBERT. Of the Mississippi Delta by Assistant F. H. GERDES, also by the same of Côte Blanche and Vermilion Bays. Of the coast of Texas by Sub-Assistant M. SEATON. Of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays, and of the coast adjacent to the entrance of San Francisco by Sub-Assistant A. F. RODGERS. Of the Islands near the Santa Barbara Channel, and of the Coast adjacent, by Sub-Assistant W. M. JOHNSTON. The entire results of the labors of these different surveying parties are transmitted to the Coast Survey office at Washington in charge of Capt. W. R. PALMER, Topographical Engineer, where they are engrossed in the form of permanent charts for the use of Commerce. The whole operations are under the superintendance of Prof. A. D. BACHE.

Affairs at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard are summed up as follows by the Boston *Traveller:*

"There is now in Charlestown Navy-yard a beautiful gun-boat, 188 feet long, 31½ feet wide and 14 deep, which can be brought forward at short notice. She is flat on the floor, has long, sharp ends, and is designed principally for shallow-water service. Like the *Hartford*, her workmanship is of the best quality, and her model very neat, and apparently finely adapted for any weather.

The sloop-of-war *Constellation* is now in the dry-dock receiving new wales and other repairs.

The sloop-of-war *Levant* is lying in the dock-basin, and is all ready to receive her tanks; in other words, is ready to be fitted for sea, so far as the hull is concerned.

The steam-frigate *Colorado* lies near the sheers, with only her fore and mizzen masts in. She put in here to have some of her machinery repaired.

The extension of the dry-dock continues. When completed, it will be, perhaps, the best dock in the country.

The foundry buildings are receiving the machinery and other apparatus for active work.

There are at present 1,400 men employed in the Navy-yard."

JOHN MORRISSEY ON EXHIBITION IN PHILADELPHIA.—JOHN MORRISSEY, the bruiser, who had the prize fight with HENAN which made so great a stir, arrived in this city yesterday, and in the evening gave a sparring exhibition at Franklin Hall. About one hundred persons were present; most of them being of the regular rowdy and blackguard stamp, while there were various velvet-fingered and fancifully-dressed gamblers and prominent politicians among the crowd. The audience was of a character to induce a belief in LAVATER's physiognomical theories as to character showing itself through the "mugs" of individuals. The exhibition opened with a set-to between two young men, in which they both displayed considerable skill. After an interval, rounds were given by two more youths, in which one named KERRIGAN handled his fives very expertly. KERRIGAN and a young gentleman from California (who probably knows what a Vigilance Committee is) then put on the gloves. The Californian was remarkably quick, both in attack and defence—quicker than any one we have ever seen, but his "bottom" was not equal to his dexterity. Captain E. W. POWER then came forward, and after stating that on Friday night Mr. MORRISSEY would put on the gloves with RANKIN and BRADLEY, at another exhibition, he introduced Mr. MORRISSEY. That illustrious individual then appeared, and was received with applause. He then sparred with a hugely obese individual named OTTIGNON, who warded off MORRISSEY's blows with great skill. They had three brief rounds, in which no very hard knocks were given or received, after which the exhibition closed.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 24.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

Highest Premiums Awarded from the World's Fair, London, and other Fairs.—Since 1336, when JULES HAUEL & CO. started their celebrated Laboratory for the manufacture of Perfumery, Cosmetics, Transparent Soaps, Shaving Creams, Hair Dyes, &c., &c., the highest premiums have been awarded them from all fairs, exhibitions, &c. The articles of their manufacture are sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Winter Boots for Ladies and Children.—CANTRELL is doing good service in supplying the more delicate of his customers with substantial and comfortable feet-covering for Winter wear. His "Alpine Gaiters," for the ladies, are specimens of these articles, and they do credit to his good sense, for though they are exceedingly neat in appearance, they keep the feet perfectly dry and warm in the coldest weather, and are sold very cheap. CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK,
OPTICANS,
Are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks of our own manufacture, from 50 cents to $1 25, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.
From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings.* I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot.* It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The American Smoker.—Merchants and dealers who may want supplies of the American Smoker for the Spring trade, are requested to leave their orders early at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., American Trades Company.

Phalon & Son's
COCOINE,
PREPARED FROM
COCOA-NUT OIL.
The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MARRIED.

MOODY—CORNWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. DAVID M. MOODY to Miss LYDIA R. CORNWELL, all of this City.

Rochester papers please copy.

DE MACARTY—GILLIE.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. T. Peters, GUSTAVE DE MACARTY to ELIZABETH BLACK, youngest daughter of the late James Duncan Gellie, Esq., M. D., of Ottawa City, Canada, member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and of Dublin.

RICHARDS—WHITFORD.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, Mr. JESSE RICHARDS, of New-Canaan, Conn., to Mrs. PHEBE WHITFORD, of this City.

TAPPAN—SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. J. NELSON TAPPAN to MARY PIERSON, daughter of the late Harvey Spencer.

LILLY—LOCKWOOD.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Talmage, Mr. JOHN LILLY, of Lafayette, Indiana, to HATTIE, daughter of T. J. Lockwood, of Greenpoint.

WELLS—SEYMOUR.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, THOMAS O. WELLS, of La Crosse, Wis., to Miss BELLE SEYMOUR, eldest daughter of the late George E. Seymour, of Hudson.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 21, of disease of the heart, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, President of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, aged 48 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, James S. Anderson, and his brothers-in-law, Jefferson Berrian and John A. Harriott, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the Central Methodist Church, in 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, of typhoid fever, CHARLES WARING, only son of Charles D. Lewis, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At Mount Morris, Harlem, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, EMMA W., daughter of Stephen and Mary E. Van Nostrand, aged 1 year, 2 months and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral.

LIBBEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, JAMES LIBBEY, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Oxford st., first house north of Fulton-av.

DENNIS.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 23, Mrs. ELIZA DENNIS, widow of the late Jesse Dennis, formerly of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac N. Chandler, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 120 Halsey-st., Newark.

LAING.—At Kinderhook, on Sunday, Nov. 21, in the 76th year of his age, EDGAR LAING, formerly a merchant of this City.

BUTTERFIELD.—At Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, S. R. STRANG BUTTERFIELD, son of L. S. Butterfield, aged 9 months.

Maine papers please copy.

BUTLER.—At Paris, on Monday, Nov. 8, the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of the City of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION!!!
R. H. MACY is now opening at his new store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.,
1,000 French Embroidered Collars, for 37½ cents—worth $1.
500 French Embroidered Collars, from $1 50 to $2—worth $5.
3,000 Scotch Collars, from 12½ cents to $3—choice goods.
2,500 yards Cambric Flouncings, for 25 cents—worth 50 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Formerly at No. 11 Wall-st., has removed to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st., where he has just opened a new stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES; ALSO,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
He is constantly receiving the latest styles of watches and jewelry by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva Workmen.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Watch Cases and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., New-York.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

CAN YOU READ FRENCH?
LA FLEUR DE LIS,
THE NEW FRENCH MONTHLY,
Is ready for December, (No. 4.)
15 cents a No.; $1 50 a-year. Specimens sent free for 15 cents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitch, $2 50 and $3 per dozen—worth $4 and $5.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Plain, $1 50 per dozen—worth $3.
10,000 Linen Bosoms, from 12½ cents to 62½ cents.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SEVEN PREMIUMS IN SIXTY DAYS.
HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES,
Warranted superior to any in use—this to be left to the judgment of the purchaser. Call and examine a large stock of all sizes. FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 438 Broome-st., first door from Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
PATENTED—$5—RIGHTS NOW SELLING.
OFFICE, BARTLETT & CO., Needle Manufacturers, No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the New-York Fire Department Fund, held this day at the office of the President, HENRY A. BURR, Esq.,

The Board having been called to order, the President stated that he had called the members of the Board of Trustees together for the purpose of paying proper respect to the memory of their deceased brother fireman, late Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON. After a few brief and pertinent remarks relative to deceased, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, in the dispensation of an ever-wise and just Providence a bright and shining light has been extinguished in the decease of CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, Esq., a beloved friend, ripe in his manhood and usefulness, has been taken from our midst; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Board of Trustees, in common with all our fellow-citizens, deeply lament his departure at a time when his experience and well known integrity of purpose have been known and appreciated to the many, as a good man whose aim was ever to be just.

Resolved, That while we mourn his departure we deeply condole and sympathize with his relatives and friends in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees will join with the friends of deceased and our brother firemen in paying the last earthly tribute to his remains.

Resolved, That the room occupied by the Board of Trustees, at Firemen's Hall, be appropriately draped in memory of his worth.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be entered in full on the records of this Board of Trustees, and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be signed by the officers of this Board and be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

Also, Resolved, That the same be published in to-day's *Commercial Advertiser, Evening Post* and *Evening Express*. Also, *Tribune, Herald* and *Times*, and send bill to Treasurer. Signed H. A. BURR, President.
J. KELLY, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Paul de Chaver's, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND IMPORTED HEAD-DRESSES, AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION!!!
1,000 real French Head-Dresses, in Chenille, Feathers, Flowers, &c.
$3,000 worth of real French Flowers.
$2,000 worth of Ostrich, White and Scarlets.
Marabouts, Marabout Tips, Bird Plumes and other styles of Feathers, all fresh imported goods, bought at half the cost of importation, and will be sold cheap.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL
Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c., and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CAN YOU READ FRENCH?
LA FLEUR DE LIS,
THE NEW FRENCH MONTHLY
Is ready for December, (No. 4.)
15 cents a No.; $1 50 a year. Specimens sent free for 15 cents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

CHEAP RIBBONS!!!
You want them of course.
Go to MACY'S. He is now opening
10,000 yards, for 12½ cents a yard, that are worth 31 cts.
5,000 yards, for 25 cents, would be cheap at 50 cents.
R. H. MACY'S New Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS READY THIS WEEK.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
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TALES ABOUT ANIMALS. By JOHN TILLOTSON. Illustrated with upwards of 100 steel engravings. 1 thick volume, square. $1 50.

ON WEDNESDAY.
THE EMANCIPATION OF FAITH. By the late HENRY EDWARD SCHEDEL, M. D. Edited by GEORGE SCHEDEL. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth. $4.
CONTENTS OF VOL. I.
Obituary—Preface of the Editor—Introduction of Positive Faith—Of Philosophy; Section I and II—Of German Philosophy; Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel.
CONTENTS OF VOL. II.
Of Divine Faith—The Revelation; Monotheism (Assyria—Thenicia—Egypt—Arganism or Brahmanism—Sabeism—Buddhism)—The Innate Idea of God—Of Christian Faith—The Revelation Renewed—Catholics: Protestants—Romanism: Miracles—State of Religions in the Nineteenth Century—Conclusion.
Extract from Obituary in the Paris Medical Gazette, 1856.
"How came it that Schedel attempted such a subject; how came he to quit the path of medical observation to plunge in the deep gloom of mediæval scholastics, is a fact that surprises those only who were not acquainted with the vigorous grasp of that meditative mind, inured to abstract thought and with the stubbornness of that intellect whose delight was to struggle with obstacles. * * For nearly six years our laborious colleague pursued without interruption in the long series of his researches, save that necessary for sleep and food, that truth to the attainment of which he had devoted all his energies. Admitted by him into the secret work, we have seen Schedel devour all the works of the most eminent philosophers, analyse, extract and condense in a few pages the intrinsic substance, the marrow of those productions that Germany, Great Britain and France pride themselves upon; and one fine morning, having completed his book, he signed it, without appearing aware of the immense work he had just accomplished." * * * * *

ON THURSDAY.
A NEW BOOK BY MISS McINTOSH.
META GRAY; OR, WHAT MAKES HOME HAPPY. By M. J. McINTOSH, Author of "Aunt Kitty's Tales." 1 vol. 12mo. 78 cents.
"To my Companions at the Sea-side, Alice and Lucy, Minnie and Rosa, and Mary, I affectionately dedicate this little book, hoping that it may lead them and many others to prefer 'that peace which goodness bosoms ever,' to all that the world can give without it."
CONTENTS.
Meta's Home—Changes in the Home—A New Relation—A Home more splendid, but less happy, than Meta's—The Disappointment—A Journey Round—The Great Teacher—Introduction to New Scenes and New Characters.
Relations and no Friends—Teaching by Books and by Example—The Last Home.

D. A. & CO. have just published:
THE MINISTRY OF LIFE. By MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH, Author of "Ministering Children." 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, with two Engravings, $1.
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Commencement of the 18th Volume.
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FOR DECEMBER.
CONTENTS.
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Illustrated by Twenty Engravings.
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AN OLD FILLIBUSTER.
Illustrated by Ten Engravings.
THE MOSQUITO FAMILY.
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AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.
THE LOAN OF A LYRE.
ENJOYABLENESS.
LOVE AT A LATTICE.
THE WIFE OF OUR NEW MINISTER.
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DRESS AND DRINK.
THE TEST.
CUPID'S REVENGE. *An Unpublished Tale* by CHARLES LAMB.
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ILLUSTRATIONS.—Whose Voice is that?—A Prisoner—Four Head-Pieces.
CHAPTER XLIX. Friends in need.
CHAPTER L. Contains a great deal of the Finest Morality.
CHAPTER LI. Conticuere omnes.
CHAPTER LII. Intentique ora tenebant.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ARROWSMITH'S PANORAMA OF WESTERN TRAVEL.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Alleghany Mountains—Pittsburg—Western Steamboat—Engineer on Duty—A Hot Boat—View of Cincinnati—Running on a Bank—Going over Falls of Ohio—Crossing Bar—Striking a Sawyer—Running aground—Baggage—Scene at Dinner-Table—Portraits of Dignitaries—The Steamer's Bar—Scenery of the Mississippi.
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BEST COFFEE! LEAST EXPENSE!!
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SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—AT PRIVATE sale, comprising works by Palmer, Church, Kensett, Durand, Cropsey, Mount, Weir, Hart, Darley, and other eminent artists. May be seen for one week longer, every day, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at Room No. 12, second floor, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.—Great is the rush for them, but so far I have been able to supply my patrons, and will endeavor still to do so, as they will apply at [illegible] are for sale, wholesale and retail, by [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT.
ROBERT LE DIABLE, TROVATORE, LA SONNAMBULA, LA NARANJERA, L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AND MATINEE.
GAZZANIGA, LABORDE,
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
FORMES, FLORENZA, TAMARO, LORINI.

The sale of seats for "Robert le Diable" commences this morning. The sale of tickets for Saturday's Matinee commences on Friday.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 26,
Benefit and farewell appearance of
Madame GAZZANIGA,
immediately after which she will leave for Havana.
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GAZZANIGA
will consist of
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
an ENTIRE OPERA on Friday evening, and
a MATINEE on Saturday at 12½ o'clock.

On FRIDAY EVENING will be given, for the second and last time, the entire opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses, and the magnificent mise en scene of last year will be given this season for the
SECOND AND LAST TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE and GAZZANIGA.
MLLE. SOTO.
CARL FORMES
will appear in his world-renowned rôle of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.

On Saturday, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be given Verdi's opera of
IL TROVATORE.
The rôle of Leonora will be sung for the last time by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who has kindly volunteered her services. After "Il Trovatore,"
THE SECOND ACT OF LA SONNAMBULA,
when
MADAME LABORDE.
will make her first appearance as Amina, and sing the celebrated air of "Ah non giunge," (Do not mingle).
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her famous Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL.
And Maggiorochi the duet from
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for Madame Gazzaniga's farewell Opera night and matinée.

The price of admission for Robert le Diable will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.

The price of admission to the matinée, $1, as at the former matinées.

NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Friday's Robert le Diable will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
On MONDAY—First night of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as Lucrezia, and CARL FORMES as the Duke.
THE SEASON CLOSES POSITIVELY
next week with
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season, on which occasion
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America as Valentine.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK AND THE VICINITY.

The very great number of letters received from families living out of town, who naturally observe that the City being abundantly furnished with opera in the evening, the "Matinée" should be given for the special benefit of "the country," induces the Director to announce that
THE GALA MATINEE OF SATURDAY,
as well as the other Matinées which will be given on the return of the company, will commence
At 12½. Doors open at 11¾.
By which arrangement persons living out of town can return before night.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE
prior to her departure for Havana.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
has kindly volunteered her services. The following artists will appear:
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE,
GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
TAMARO, FLORENZA, PERRING, MAGGIOROCHI.
The performances will consist of
the entire opera of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI..................Leonora.
Mlle. GHIONI will make her first appearance as Azucena.
TAMARO, FLORENZA, WEINLICH.
The second act of Bellini's
LA SONNAMBULA.
LABORDE will make her first appearance as.....Amina.
MME. GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her celebrated Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL,
and with Signor Maggiorochi the duet from Donizetti's
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

The doors will be opened at 11¾. The Matinée will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely. The Entr'-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

On MONDAY, Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
PICCOLOMINI............as............Lucrezia
FORMES............as............The Duke

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ITALIAN OPERA.

Second, and positively last, Opera night.
Admission........................$1 00
Reserved seats........................1 50
The sale of seats commences this morning.
THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,
first appearance in Brooklyn of
MADAME LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, on which occasion will be given, in exactly the same and complete style as at the Academy of New-York,
Rossini's Entire Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
with Mme. LABORDE as the Rosina, assisted by MAGGIOROCHI, (the new buffo,) FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, MORRA. Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of MUZIO.
Madame LABORDE
will sing, during the music lesson,
PAGANINI'S CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

The sale of seats commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 A. M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at Prox's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 29 Wall-st. Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the doors.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee..............Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet, Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary..............Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law..............Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk..............Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler..............Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard..............Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington..............Miss Mary Wells
Augusta } her daughters. { ......Miss Effie Germon
Georgina } { ......Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith..............Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Eliza..............Miss Marion McCarthy
(with songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")
Supported by Messrs. Peters, Levick, Mc-Douall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian danseuse,
YRCA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Gabriel Ravel and others.
The beautiful ballet of
FLEUR DE MARIE.
Fleur de Marie..............Yrca Mathias
Mons. de Germenie..............Francois Ravel
Jean..............Mons. Brilliant
The renowned comic pantomime of
JOCKO.
Jocko (first time in New-York for 15 years) Gabriel Ravel
Pipo..............Francois Ravel.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,

The largest and best-appointed on this continent, will reopen on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
with Mr. Sperry's celebrated
FASHIONABLE, SATIRICAL AND POLITICAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
in five acts, entitled
EXTREMES,
in which that eminent artist,
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
will make his first appearance for many years in New-York, in his original character.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
the popular cantatrice and comedienne, will début in New-York in this comedy.
A full and efficient company will appear in the cast.
For full particulars, see small bills.
Mr. JOHN MOORE..............Stage Manager
Mr. WAYNE OLWINE..............Acting Manager

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The two last successful Comedies,
BLUE AND CHERRY.
GOING TO THE BAD.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW.
SATURDAY—"GOING TO THE BAD," and a new and original farce by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, called
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.
On MONDAY NIGHT,
MR. RANGER,
of English and American celebrity, who is engaged at this theatre, will make his first appearance here as
SIR PETER TEAZLE,
in the Comedy of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
The other characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Sloan, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Levere, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sloan, Miss Henriarde, Mrs. H. P. Grattan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY
Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD;
or,
MY SCOTCH AUNT.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE,
&c., &c.
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
&c., &c., will appear.
Box Book open for the week.

BOWERY THEATRE.

EVACUATION DAY.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 25.
CORDELIA HOWARD AND HER PARENTS.
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be succeeded by Fox's comic pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.
Concluding with the military spectacle of the
FRENCH SPY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
NOVELTY AFTER NOVELTY.

The proprietor of Wood's Buildings has just added to his always popular programme a feature which is as original as it has been pronounced chaste and beautiful, and he thinks he may, without the fear of laying himself open to the charge of vanity, say a few words in detail with regard to the matter. He regards this as a privilege, the more especially as he has heretofore remained silent while others were reaping the benefit of certain features in his peculiar business which originated with, and were carried out by himself, and he is not willing that the public should have any doubt as to who is entitled to the credit of originating the style of amusement of which this advertisement particularly treats. The business of furnishing
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
for the public amusement is to-day by no means what it was when Mr. Wood, some seven or eight years since, assumed the business control of a popular band. It has been freed from many objectionable features, and greatly elevated in the scale of
POPULAR PASTIMES.

Where in many cases rudeness, if not actual grossness, marred its representation, a tone of delicacy and chasteness now pervades it—where the feelings of the fastidious were sometimes shocked by a broad allusion, a determination is now apparent to avoid anything calculated to offend the most exacting lover of etiquette. If Mr. Wood takes to himself the credit of having done much to bring about this very necessary reform, he assumes no more than what he honestly believes to be his due, and no more than what the public have, by their more than liberal patronage, declared over and over again to be true.

Having said thus much in justice to himself, Mr. Wood begs to offer a few words explanatory of the style of amusement above alluded to.

Some time since, while searching in his mind for something which should be entirely unique in its character, and at the same time perfectly in keeping with Ethiopian entertainments, wherewith to amuse his patrons, the idea occurred to Mr. Wood that a series of
PANORAMAS
would be at once singular and appropriate. He acted upon the idea at once, and although he was forced to expend an almost fabulous sum in order to properly carry out this idea, yet his account showed a balance on the right side in the end, thus proving to his satisfaction, what he had often proved before, that the citizens of New-York would always support an enterprise bearing the stamp of excellence.

One idea invariably begets another of a kindred nature, and the success which attended Mr. Wood's panoramas led him to suppose that a series of
TABLEAUX REPRESENTING SOUTHERN SCENERY,
would be not only highly entertaining but instructive as well. Accordingly, he at once set about the task, and in a short time succeeded in getting up
SIX SCENES
of the kind alluded to, which are now in course of representation upon his stage, and which have already secured the stamp of unqualified public approval, they having been witnessed, during the few past nights, by thousands of our most discriminating citizens, who have hailed their representation with delight, and have accorded to them such praise as rarely falls to the lot of any
WORK OF ART.

The first of these pictures is a
NOON-DAY SCENE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
and represents a gang of negroes rolling cotton on the levee, while others are scattered about in groups variously engaged. The flat-bottomed, top-heavy-looking steamers peculiar to the Southern and Western rivers, are observed upon the bosom of the Father of Waters, which stretches far, far away in the distance, while an occasional flat-boat, with its lazy-looking crew, is discerned floating down the stream. The effect of this picture is truly beautiful.

The second scene represents
A SOUTHERN TOBACCO PLANTATION IN THE MORNING.
The field hands, with the attendant overseer, are discovered at work with hoe, rake and other implements, apparently contented and jolly enough, while their beetle-browed, sensual-looking task-master, with whip in hand, stands looking moodily upon the scene. This is a truly fine picture, the truthfulness of which will be at once recognized by any one who has traveled through the tobacco-growing regions of the South.

The third picture is a life-like representation of
A CHRISTMAS EVE FESTIVAL
among the plantation negroes of the South, by moonlight. A group of merry negroes, their happy, upturned sable faces glistening in the moonlight, seem to be in the seventh heaven of enjoyment. Some are dancing, some singing, some playing the bones, while all seem to be giving themselves up to the intensest happiness.

The fourth picture is
AN EVENING CORN-HUSKING SCENE.
A group of happy colored folks are discovered in the pleasant occupation of husking corn. All seem very contented and happy, and prominent among them is a merry fellow who is triumphantly displaying the prize ear.

The fifth picture represents
LITTLE EVA READING THE BIBLE TO UNCLE TOM.
The happy, spirituelle face of the child looks up at the old negro with a pleased, contented expression, while he regards her with a look of gratitude and veneration. This is a picture which must please everybody.

The sixth and last picture is
A SCENE AT UNION SQUARE
at sunrise. The equestrian statue of Washington is seen in the foreground, and around it are grouped a number of persons looking up with admiration at the Father of his Country. In the background may be seen the Everett House In viewing this scene the spectator is supposed to be standing at 4th-av., looking up. This scene is finished by a beautiful display of pyrotechny.

The effect of these pictures as witnessed from the auditorium it would be hard to describe. They seem to be reflected from a mirror, and resemble more than anything else an
EXQUISITELY-TOUCHED PICTURE.
with its perfect light and shade and its superb tints.

In adding these pictures to his programme, Mr. Wood has taken nothing from the
OTHER FEATURES OF HIS ENTERTAINMENT.
On the contrary, he has added to them, and challenges the world to produce the equals of the various members of his band in their peculiar rôles. There is not one of them who does not stand prominent in the business, and Mr. Wood is satisfied that the success of his tableaux was greatly assisted by their hearty coöperation. He also wishes to say a word in praise of his efficient stage manager, Mr. Bleecker, and of the painter of the scenery, Signor Delamano.

Mr. Wood has gone to immense outlay in this last enterprise, but there will be
NO ALTERATION MADE IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION, WHICH WILL REMAIN AT
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½.

PALACE GARDEN.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS!
PROFESSOR STARR
Will commence a series of exceedingly interesting entertainments, on
THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 25,
When he will exhibit
HIS WONDERFUL LIVING ANIMALS,
His Magnificent Views,
By Carpenter and Wesley, of London,
His Monstrosities of Nature,
The Caged Water Tiger,
which he will feed on living animals in the presence of the audience, &c., &c.

The Professor's entertainments will be diversified by choice selections of music, rendered by the celebrated and popular Band, which gave such satisfaction at the Palace Garden Concerts last Summer, under the direction of
MR. WM. ROBERTSON.

The spacious and elegant pavilion, always warm and comfortable as any concert room in New-York, will be fitted up expressly for this series of costly entertainments.

Tickets of admission, entitling the bearer to a chair in any part of the pavilion, 25 cents each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Entertainment commences at 7 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S ROOM.

Sig. BERNARDI'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
That was postponed from the 18th, will take place this THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
The following eminent artists have volunteered:
Signa. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Miss FANNY STOCTON, pupil of Sig. Bassini.
Mr. PERRING, Tenor of the Academy of Music.
HARRY SANDERSON, the young American Pianist.
Mr. Millet..............Conductor.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1.
Tickets may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, DESCOMBE'S, *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, and at the door.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. E. Eddy
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Play, in four acts, of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
To be followed with a new Drama, in 3 acts, entitled
HOME AGAIN.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7½.

444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Mr. McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half-price.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will give a Concert at
DODWORTH'S, THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.

From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

EVACUATION DAY!! ADMISSION FREE!

VISIT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
N. B.—OPEN ALL DAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.

Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL GYMNASTIC AND FENCING EXHIBITION, by the members of Henry Gebhard's Institution, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-NIGHT, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 900 Broadway; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S NIAGARA
AND
BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
Will, in consequence of the storm,
Be deferred until
SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best City reference; has lived for 7 years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; Washington or Brooklyn preferred. Call for 2 days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew upon Grover & Baker's machines; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or with the children, if required. Good references given. Call for two days at No. 214 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DESIROUS of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family; the best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class cook in a small private family. Is a first-rate baker, and understands all kinds of fowls and pastry. Best of City reference given. Call or address a note to A. B., No. 84 Warren-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting, and leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY capable, neat, and respectable woman, who understands making bread, and good cooking; would assist in washing and ironing. No objection to the country. Can give good references. Call at No. 49 Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, upper floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIENCED woman of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress, understands housekeeping fully; would be found very useful in sickness. Can have 10 years high character in this City. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress, and understands French fluting. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON desires a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting perfectly. Has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 113 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Understands soups, jellies and game thoroughly. Also by a first-rate chambermaid and waitress. Both can give excellent City reference. Apply at the millinery store, No. 55 3d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; is also a good plain sewer. Would have no objection to travel with a family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do the chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation; is an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread; the best of City references can be given by calling at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE AND competent person, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork of a small family; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; is a capable person, and understands her business well. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 299 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to No. 25 West 26th-st., where she has lived for 18 months. She may be found daily at No. 325 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go to the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as cook. Has no objection to a private boarding-house. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 240 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and has no connections in this country. Call at 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED German woman as seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing, is willing and obliging. Has good references. Call at No. 150 Degraw-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as cook in a large family or in a private boarding house; no objection to go to Newark or Elizabethtown. Call at No. 141 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 35 Market-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with the best of City references, a situation. Apply at No. 201 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she has lived with. Address, No. 64 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and to do light chamberwork, in a small private family; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 71 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 119 East 33d-st., from 1 to 4 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday. Good references given.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; understands baking or to do up-stairs work in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 26 2d-av., first door.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork or to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Garden-row, 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as general houseworker in a small family; good reference given; can be seen for the week at No. 194 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; makes and mends for the nursery; does embroidery; will go in a family in Brooklyn; wages $7. Also her niece as regular laundress; does up shirts in style and fluting. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is willing to assist with washing and ironing.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent young woman to do the general housework of a small, genteel family; she is a fine washer and ironer, a very good plain cook, a neat seamstress and an excellent baker; she is humble and obliging. Best of City reference. Can be seen in the front basement of No. 88 Bayard-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS, one as good plain cook has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required, and the other as seamstress, by the day, week or month. Both have good City references. Call or send to No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl to do general housework; is a good, plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found a girl of neat appearance; will take pleasure in trying to please. Excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; has had good experience; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can produce reference from last employment, where she resided four years. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment; she would go by the day, week, or permanent; if permanent, washing excepted; she is a first-class English cook, and is fully competent to send company dinners well cooked and neatly dished. Call, for two days, at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing and fine washing and ironing; understands chamberwork; has seven years' experience in her last place. Call at No. 135 7th-av., first floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and can embroider; would do light chamberwork, if required. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor over store. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would have no objection to take the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 219 West 26th-st. third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; just came from the country; the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant young woman, of long experience in the duties of housekeeping and nurse to invalids and children; no objection to go South; highest reference given. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, going on 16 years old, as chambermaid and to assist in the waiting; is willing, obliging and kind to children. Has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 181 3d-av., for two days. Wages $4.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress, in a private family. The best of references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A VERY NEAT, WILLING GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, is fully qualified to fill either situation; has four years' reference from her last place. A steady place more than wages wanted. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen until engaged at No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman as cook, who understands it in all its branches; is a most experienced baker; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at 301 1st-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a person who understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 73 West 15th-st., basement. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND MOST REspectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, baker and an excellent washer and ironer; economical, prudent and trusty. Ladies in want of a first-class down stairs servant will apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and seamstress. Call at No. 214 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker, by the day, week or month; she will be found a competent seamstress. Call at No. 77 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands baking perfectly, and is a good laundress; has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 91 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; would do some washing and ironing. Apply at No. 33 rear of Cornelia-st., for two days, near Bleecker; has City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS, PROTestants; one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid or waitress, child's nurse and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; understands ladies' fine washing and French fluting; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; she is a good cook and good baker, and one that understands her business. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE, GOOD-TEMpered girl, employment as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children; she is a good seamstress; can be well recommended. Address M. G., 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; as the best of reference. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress. Good City reference, if required. Call at No. 241 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED.—UNE DAME PARISIENNE DESIRE trouver une place dans une famille Américaine; elle sais tres bien coudre blanchire, les broderies en les dantelle a neuf. S'adresser No. 182 6me-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR EXPERIenced cooks, six chambermaids and laundresses, four chambermaids and waiters, six nurses and seamstresses, and several smart housework girls, consisting of English, Scotch, Protestants and others, with good City reference. Apply at WESLEY'S select female employment office, No. 292 4th-av. near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—GOOD Protestant and Catholic female domestics may be had at St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., next to the corner of 9th-st. This office is noted for sending out good girls.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FAITHFUL and competent engineer. The undersigned feel constrained to seek a situation for Mr. William Kirk as an engineer. Mr. Kirk has been in our employ for three years. He has our confidence and respect and we regret to part with him. Mr. Kirk may be found at his residence in North 8th-st., between 1st and 2d sts., Williamsburg. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st., formerly No. 257 Pearl-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A YOUNG physician, who has enjoyed rare advantages, and who has at present ample leisure time, offers his services to any party or parties who desire them, in any capacity for which his education fits him, as physician or surgeon, as public or private teacher, reviewer, reporter, copyist, &c. Terms reasonable, and unquestionable reference in respect to character and capacity. Address J. E. V., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, BY A young German, in a wholesale store; best of reference can be given for honesty and industry. Address E. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 135 Bowery, or address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; no objection to wait at table or to take charge of a furnace; has the best of City and country references, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Gold-st., corner of Beekman, up stairs, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable married man, with no incumbrance; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, who speaks French fluently, and understands book-keeping thoroughly, employment as clerk or porter in a store, or any other capacity, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory references can be given. Address H. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman, as coachman; understands perfectly the management of horses, and the keeping of everything connected with a gentleman's establishment; is a good gardener, and has a thorough knowledge of farming. His wife would take charge of a dairy or poultry. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A REspectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, either in a private family or boarding-house; will be found steady and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address B. W., at John J. Morris', University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A competent man who understands his business, the care and management of horses and is a steady driver; can give good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for several years. Call or address T. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOOK-KEEPER whose present engagement is about to close; is thoroughly experienced; would accept a situation requiring physical as well as mental ability. Very satisfactory City references can be given. Parties desiring an interview will address M. A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COMMISSION office, for a boy, 15 years old, who lives with his parents; understands French, writes a good hand, and is a good accountant; salary no object compared with a permanent situation. Direct Box, No. 3,008 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to J. B., care of Mr. B. Moise, No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, for two days, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man as coachman; understands his business perfectly well; is a careful driver, and is capable of taking care of horses. Has good reference from his last employer. Address M. K., coachman, No. 345 7th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man that thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 715 Broadway, under the New York Hotel, for S. T., will meet quick attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH AN OLD ESTablished dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alex. Van Valen, No. 47 Vandam-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business, grape-vines, fruit and flowers; has 15 years' experience. First-class reference. Address WILLIAM L., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character, a situation as assistant book-keeper. Best of references to last employers. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family, by a German, having excellent German, French, and American testimonials. Apply at No. 51 Avenue B, corner of 4th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, BY A COTTON MANufacturing Company in Connecticut; one who is familiar with selling goods at wholesale in New-York and Boston, and who can furnish from $500 to $800, may hear of a permanent situation by applying to JOY, COE & CO., No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care of horses, who can drive a cart, and is willing to make himself useful, in a provision store. One who can furnish good references as to integrity and ability may apply at No. 499 Washington-st., after 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR CHAMBERWORK, sewing and ironing; she must bring recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 18 East 25th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DYER, TO TAKE charge of the coloring in a Fancy Woolen Mill. Apply to SPAULDING, VAIL & FULLER, No. 53 Park-place.

INSTRUCTION

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

LADIES' CLASS.—FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$3 per month.—A. ROBERTSON'S method.—Day and evening classes for beginners and conversation; three lessons a week; admission to both, $3 a month; at No. 82 4th-av. References—A. L. Smith, Esq., No. 23 Washington-place; Messrs. Katzenberg and Long, Principals, No. 101 St. Mark's-place; Signor J. Valerio, Consul-General, &c.

CARD.—MR. JOHN ZUNDEL, ORGANIST OF Plymouth (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) Church, would respectfully announce that he has returned from Europe, after an absence of over two years, and resumed the duties of his profession in this City. He will give instruction upon the piano, the organ, and also in singing. Pupils will be attended at their own residence. For further information, as to terms, &c., address JOHN ZUNDEL, at Prox's Music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars; public schools with teachers (free of charge,) and teachers with positions. Wanted, several male teachers for public schools and academies. Also, teachers and governesses for South and West. Schools for sale.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MONSIEUR BATCHELOR, JOINT AUTHOR of the "French Instructor" and "Pronouncer," published by Messrs. Appleton, has opened rooms for instruction in the French language and literature, at No. 645 Broadway, first door above Bleecker-st., up-stairs. Classes formed, and private lessons given every day and evening.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MUSIC.—A LADY TEACHER OF VOCAL AND instrumental music on the piano-forte, possessing great natural abilities for instructing others, will give lessons to ladies at her residence, No. 139 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or will attend at residences. Terms moderate.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 928 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st. up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

PERSONAL.

G. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., WILMINGTON, DELaware, after Dec. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION

For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
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SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 290 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams..............11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams..............9¾c. to 9½c.
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Smoked Bacon..............10½c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats, ¼c. ℔ ℔. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

MAGIC! NO HUMBUG! WARRANTED!

MONELL'S Hair Tonic will positively cure Baldness, prevent the hair from falling, giving it a dark and beautiful lustre. No oils, pomades, champooing, or curling tongs required by those who use it. Nothing better for children's hair. Large bottles 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., each. Sold only at the old Drug Store No. 2 1st av., corner of Houston-st., where that celebrated Persian Hair Color Restorer is made and sold, which will positively turn gray hair to its original color and keep it so.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 ℔. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 ℔. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.
At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.

THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or on any of the following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
JAS. BOORMAN, Vice-President, 13 Washington-sq.
HOR. ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
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13. Lewis Chichester, No. 292 East Broadway.
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16. Luther Jackson, No. 121 West 22d-st.
17. S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Marks-place.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 57 East 21st-st.
19. David B. Scott, No. 189 East 20th-st.
20. James Demarest, No. 198 West 32d-st.
21. C. C. Savage, No. 56 East 28th-st.
22. A. M. Lyon, No. 172 West 43d-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

NEW BRICK CHURCH—CORNER OF FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The sale of pews will take place in the church TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open for inspection on Monday and Tuesday next. All persons entitled to scrip representing pews in the old church, can obtain the same by calling on AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-st., second floor, on Saturday, Nov. 27, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

ENGLISH TURBOT, SOLES AND JUGGED HARE FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—English roast beef, pheasants and soles TO-MORROW. English mutton, jugged hare and English bacon on SATURDAY. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 120 Water-st., near Wall. For sale, English fresh butter, partridges, hares, woodcock, cheese, mutton, beef, filberts, &c., Scotch oatmeal, Lochfine herring, &c.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 384 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 859, and 362 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the first Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had 302 Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

HORSES.—A FEW TAKEN TO BOARD FOR the Winter. For terms, &c., address E. J. HAND, Milburn, Essex County, N. J.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., NO. 35 PARK-ROW, will purchase stocks of goods or merchandise, and pay in cash and Western real estate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, OR ONE WHO speaks French, to take charge of a few young ladies after school hours, in a school. To a suitable person a comfortable home is offered. Address M. R. T., Box No. 39, Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT for one or two hours each day, as tutor to one or two boys, in the Greek and Latin languages; reference can be given as to capacity. Address ZETA, care of T. C., New-York *Observer* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY COMPEtent to instruct in English in all branches; a daily governess preferred; a Protestant required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,187 Post-office, New-York, with terms and references.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, having good testimonials and references, is now awaiting an engagement. Address SIGMA, Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION AS governess in a family; teaches the usual English branches, music, French and drawing; no objection to go South or West. Apply at No. 40 Morton-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO THE WOOD-engraving business. One having a taste for drawing preferred. THOMAS COX, No. 105 Nassau-st.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, either American or English, of strictly moral character, who would desire to be accommodated with a large front and hall bedroom, on the second floor, in a very delightful location in South Brooklyn, who would require partial board through the week, with full board on Sundays, can be accommodated, in a strictly private family, at $10 per week, on application to M. V., Box No. 3,288 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FRONT ROOM WITH closet, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st, near Union square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING — NO. 16 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentlemen and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 76 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN have a warm and pleasant, good-sized hall-room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6, in the first-class house, and desirable central location, No. 401 4th-st.; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND VERY DESIRable room on second floor, with good board, and every requisite for a comfortable home; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; location most central and pleasant, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES AND single gentlemen, can be obtained at the Mansion House in 55th-st., between 1st-av. and the East River. The rooms are large, airy, and well furnished.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 22d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find comfortable rooms, with gas and grates, at moderate prices, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st. One room, on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Very convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRONT AND back parlor on the first floor, to a party of gentlemen. Also, two large rooms on the third story, (to gentlemen only.) The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF rooms, with board, for families, may be obtained at No. 120 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, (marble house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish a nicely furnished room with board in some private family where there are no other boarders. Location in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address SOUTH, Box No. 157 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A quiet, retired family will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required. Apply at No. 100 Hicks-st.

ECONOMY IN LIVING.—A FEW CITIZENS have met to inquire into the coöperative system in housekeeping, that is, the inmates dividing amongst them the expense. A visit to such an establishment has convinced us of the great advantages to be gained, both in economy and domestic comfort. Any person wishing to unite genteel living with very moderate expense, may address MENAGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, in a private family; delightfully situated at the Northwest corner of Lexington av. and 36th-st., commanding a fine prospect; will be let to single gentlemen; to satisfactory parties the terms will be made reasonable. Address L. B., corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., or apply as above.

TO BOARDERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FROM Connecticut,) without boarders, having recently taken the fine house No. 55 Willow-st., Brooklyn, offer a choice of rooms to one or two families, or to single gentlemen, for the Winter. A good New-England home is offered. Terms to those wishing to remain through the Winter will be reasonable. Apply as above.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

N. B.—SUPERIOR BOARD, HANDSOME ROOMS, select society, with rare opportunity for improvement in French, may be found by a genteel family, or ladies and gentlemen, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st. Lectures in French (free to residents in the house) every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock and 8 P. M.

NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms are to let to families or single gentlemen, at the above-named very desirable location; full or partial board, private table, or otherwise, can be furnished if desired.

FRENCH BOARD.—TWO LADIES DESIRING TO learn French and music, can find a pleasant home in the family of a French lady, teacher. Price from $5 to $7. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th-st., after 4 o'clock P. M. References exchanged.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-st.—A choice of neatly furnished rooms on second floor, consisting of suite of three rooms communicating with each other, and large bedroom adjoining, with full or partial board. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW single gentlemen, also, can be accommodated with board in a first-rate family, on reasonable terms, at No. 104½ St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Stages pass the door.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 145 9th-st., would let a suite of rooms to a family of respectability, with private table, if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 28 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HALL BEDROOM, FURNISHED, without meals, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 120 9th-st., a few houses west of Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast, to two or three gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 56 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MUSICAL.—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC IS DEsirous of finding board and lodging in exchange for music lessons, French or German. Address A. S., No. 384 4th-st., near 4th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CONstructing a line of telegraph from Savannah, Ga., *via* Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctortown, thence *via* Waynesville, Jeffersonton and King's Ferry to Callahan Station on the Fernandina Railroad, and thence on the railroad to Fernandina—the distance by railroad about eighty miles, and the same by ordinary highway; also, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, along the line of the railroad now in course of construction—distance about one hundred and fifty-five miles.

The poles to be of yellow pine or cypress, not less than five nor more than seven inches diameter at small end, and to be cut square across at same end; to be peeled and well trimmed, charred at the base, and to be placed sixty yards apart and sunk in the ground at least three feet. The insulators to be of the Lefferts pattern.

The wire to be of the best quality of galvanized iron No. 9. All the materials to be approved by the Superintendent of the Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of an Agent of their selection.

The line to be trimmed out whenever necessary by, and at the expense, of the contractor, under the directions of the Supervising Agent, and the poles to be placed as staked out by said Agent.

Proposals, accompanied by responsible security, directed to the undersigned, must be sent to the office of Messrs. Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place, before the 10th of December next; and interviews can be had at the same place, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. CHAS. C. WALDEN, Superintendent.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make [illegible] hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-st., [illegible] store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th sts., between 101st, 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also,
Lots on 105th-st. and 5th-av., and 115th-st. and 5th-av.
Also,
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.
Also,
Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av., on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison dépôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FOUR of that beautiful row of new frame dwellings on Canton-st., between Fulton and DeKalb avs.; built in the best manner and only a few steps from the cars. Price $3,450. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises, or WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW three-story and basement brick houses, in Gold-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av.; house 22 feet front and rear by 38 feet deep, with extension, &c.; lot 115 feet 6 inches in depth. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of F. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE.—ABOUT 3,000 acres of choice school and selected lands, situated in Chippewa, Marathon, and Shawanaw Counties, State of Wisconsin. For full descriptions and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the upper part of a small two-story house, in a very desirable location, but without the modern improvements, consisting of three rooms; or would let one or more rooms, furnished or not, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 173 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, THE DWELLING PART of the house No. 257 Broome-st., corner of Orchard, consisting of ten rooms and kitchen, and containing most all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a respectable family offering good security. For further information, apply at the drug-store No. 257 Broome-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TO A NEAT AND REspectable family, part of a house in Willoughby-st., No. 7, near the City Hall. Also, a furnished or unfurnished room, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with meals as they require. Location very desirable.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A small or medium-sized house, with the modern improvements, to be situated between 4th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 1,627 Post Office.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st st., as the family, (consisting of gentleman, wife, child and servant,) would let the whole house, furnished or unfurnished, and board with the parties taking it. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,920, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET LOW—A ROOM 16½ BY 34 FEET, IN the rear of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st. Is suitable for an office or small club room. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms of
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE locations on 125th-st., Harlem; four lots, dwelling and carriage-house; terms easy; for full particulars address X., Box No. 2,972 Post-Office.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS NORTH SIDE OF 53d-st., and five on south side of 54th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., from 1st January to 1st May by a good tenant. Address Box No. 388 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF the 22d inst., a sorrel-roan HORSE, about 15 hands high, hind legs white, small white on one fore foot, white stripe down the face, about 6 years old, long tail. Also, MARKET-WAGON, painted red, the body of unusual length and width, but low, elliptic springs. Also, HARNESS, heavy, and nearly new. $25 will be paid for the recovery of the above, and $25 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. JAMES LAWRENCE.
FLUSHING, Nov. 23, 1858.

REWARD.—LOST OVERBOARD FROM THE propeller *Potomska*, while stranded at Hell Gate, on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., TEN BALES OF COTTON, of the following marks: ([S]8.) (R.) (MAT.) (WBM.) A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said Cotton, or any portion thereof, or for any information that will lead to its recovery, on application to the undersigned, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st., New-York, JNO. P. PAULISON, Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY ED. S. Davis, for $500, at six months, Nov. 16, to order S. A. Brower, payable at Danbury Bank, Conn., not indorsed. The finder will oblige by leaving it at S. A. BROWER'S, No. 216 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURS,
At No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.
HERTS & MOSS beg to notify purchasers that in consequence of the unprecedented sales on the first two days it will be necessary to postpone further sales one day in order to rearrange the stock and get up fresh catalogues. The sale will therefore be continued on
FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock.

When there will be offered a splendid assortment of rich Hudson's Bay sable, Russia mink, Royal ermine, stone marten, Russia fitch, squirrel, French sable, river mink, and other large raglans, talmas, carriage capes, tippets, victorines, mantillas, muffs, cuffs, gloves, collars, mufflers, &c.

Also, a large assortment of wolf, bear, buffalo, genet, grey fox, racoon, Isabella bear, Polar bear, and other sleigh and lap robes, &c., &c. Goods on view and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of Household Furniture, &c., in excellent order—Mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth and crimson; marble-top centre tables, oak marble-top hat stand, bedsteads and mattresses, rich velvet and Brussels tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, gilt window shades, mantel ornaments, cook and parlor stoves, framed engravings, cottage piano, &c.

Also, a small quantity of jewelry and silver-plated ware, and to close an account, about 800 elegant patterns for worsted work, assorted sizes.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior stock of elegant furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany parlor, chamber, or dining-room suites, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands side-boards, hat-stands, mirrors, mattresses, &c., being a general assortment, and to be positively sold for cash by order of the assignees. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF SUPERB GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of fine gold and silver watches, consisting in part of extra fine eighteen-carat gold straight-line, compensation balance, full-jeweled hunting and open face, superb full-jeweled, eighteen and fourteen carat levers, anchors, lepines, &c., by the most celebrated Geneva makers. Also, fine silver detached levers and lepines. Also, fine enameled ladies' watches. The above will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Thursday during the entire day. The trade and others are invited to attend.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the balance of stock of furniture removed to salesrooms, consisting of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood library and secretary book-cases, marble-top centre tables, black walnut etageres, oak extension dining tables and chairs, dressing bureaus and washstands to match, bedsteads of every description, mattresses, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SEVENTEENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to the usual assortment, part of a stock of shelf goods, by order of assignees. Also, an invoice of assorted French tinned ware, viz.: tea, table and basting spoons, milk boilers, cullenders, gridirons, skillets, frying-pans, soup tureens, basins, kettles, skimmers, ladles, flesh forks, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION—THIS THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock each day, the last sales of the season, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, at No. 73 William st., a choice collection of those choice and perfumed flower roots, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, lilies, crocus, iris, snow-drops, &c. Gardeners attend. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & MOSS.—CONTINUATION OF Sheriff's sale of choice groceries, wines, &c., on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising fine green and black teas, coffees, sugars, spices, soaps, candles, &c. Also, a large lot of genuine Havana segars, fine imported champagne, brandies, cordial, &c. Also, one iron safe, platform scales, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIGHT WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, ROBES, &c., &c.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising rockaways, top wagons, buggies, shifting seats, and English road wagons, single and double sleighs, do. harness. Also, a fine lot of bear, wolf, buffalo, fox, lion and other sleigh and lap robes. Sale positively without reserve to close a partnership.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY AND glass ware, on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at No. 424 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins, comprising China vases, China dinner and tea sets, tumblers, plates, cups and saucers, goblets, &c.; also a lot of furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES DENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS,
} Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the Ist to the IIth Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of H. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. SMITH,
Nov. 4, 1858. L. H. WATERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the style of SMITH & ALLEN, for the transaction of the envelope manufacturing and general stationery business.
H. SMITH,
Nov. 4, 1858. J. H. ALLEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of BAYLES & BIGGAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. BAYLES being alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
J. C. BAYLES,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1858. HAMILTON BIGGAM.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting my wife, JANE SMITH, as I will be responsible for no debts of her contracting.
JOHN M. SMITH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT,
HENRY OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.
au19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
014-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENT-LY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th st., New-York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1858.—The December '58 Coupons of the Junction Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage, 2d Division Bonds, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. H. C. LUCE, Treas.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF FORT MADIson, Lee County, Iowa, Bonds: You are hereby notified that owing to the scarcity of money at the present time the interest due Dec. 1, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859, will not be paid until April 1, 1859, at which time prompt payment will be made. R. McFARLAND, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Fort Madison, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Nov. 29, inst., at 3 P. M., in room No. 25, Exchange, to consider the subject of changing the terminus of said Road to Hunter's Point.
WM. L. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1858.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

INTEREST AND TAXES PAID ON SCHOOL University and Swamp Lands in the State of Wisconsin, and abstract of title by
JOHN WRIGHT & CO., No. 35 Park-row.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE OR-gans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A CASH PURCHASER WILL FIND AN extra-toned and superbly-finished full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte (and stool) quite new, carved case, legs, lyre, &c., for $200, worth $450, as will be found on examination. Full particulars, with reference to makers, will be given at the lady's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR grand and square Pianos, which have received fifteen first prizes within fifteen years; also, New-York Pianos of good make, very low. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

SUPERIOR-TONED, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine moulding, scolloped keys, metalic frame, and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 233 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. H. HAULTMAN, Agent.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A LIGHTE & NEWTON PIANOforte, carved, seven-octave, price $165. To be seen at No. 358 Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRAINS AND MONEY.—A PERSON (WHO IS competent to take charge of the editorial department of a daily and weekly newspaper, and who has the means to become a proprietor to some extent, may hear of a good chance by applying as below. The paper has a job office connected with it, is located in one of the finest cities in New-England, and is doing a handsome business.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT-IRON PIPE FACTORY, price $1,000, cost new last season $7,500; also, 500,000 feet gas pipe. L. LYON, No. 455 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clippers sailing regularly twice a month.
Clipper of SATURDAY, Dec. 4,
The famous A 1 extreme clipper ship
COMET,
TODD, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This elegant ship was built by Wm. H. Webb, Esq., expressly for the California trade, and is finished, in every respect, in the most superb manner. She has made the run to San Francisco in 102 days, returning in 76 days, and from Liverpool to Hong Kong in 83 days, which shows the fastest sailing on record. Having always carried and landed her cargoes in perfect order, the Underwriters are anxious to take risks on her at lowest rates.

For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

FIRST CLIPPER.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
STARLIGHT,
HOWES, Master,
is now completing her loading at pier No. 21 East River, and will be full in a few days.

This ship has made three successful voyages to San Francisco; is perfectly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.
Agents at San Francisco
Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. T. J. WATERS, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTH-ERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can have them brought out in any of the ships of these unequaled lines of packets at the lowest possible rates.

Sight drafts payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for £1 and upwards, on application to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $60.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, having superior state rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamship KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, No. 328 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

On and after Nov. 3, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATLINE leaves Roosvelt-st., Pier No. 29, E.R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 36,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MANTEL GLASS, IMPORTED TO ORDER, of the finest quality, in a new rich gilt frame, size 6 ft. by 6 ft. 2 in., will be sold low. Apply, this day, at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8.20 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE,
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and [illegible] and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; also treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S VELPEAU'S CIVIALE'S, AC-ton's, Curling's, and the venereal hospital practice of Paris and London. As some persons afflicted with seminal debility, and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs may not be aware of the fact, Dr. LARMONT takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City whose connection with the European Hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases. All who have been unsuccessfully and barbarously treated with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., will be presented with proofs by Dr. LARMONT that he will permanently cure them in the shortest possible time. Patients have private and separate rooms. Those living at a distance can be cured at Home, through the Express and Mail, as well and privately as at the Office, as the Medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Office No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Hours 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all who have been lingering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other astonishing great remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M., daily.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, Nos. 209 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, No. 197 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTI-CAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 22 Wall-st.

PERSONAL.

A letter from Florence says: "Among the Americans recently arrived here is Mr. Franklin Pierce, our late President. The health of Mrs. Pierce is improved after the brief tour and sojourn in Switzerland and Northern Italy. They will spend a short time in Florence, and then set off for Rome, where it is their intention to pass the Winter. Mr. Hawthorne has left Florence for Siena, where he will pass a month prior to his return to Rome. Mr. Wm. W. Story, the distinguished sculptor, will also leave Siena—where, with his family, he is in the habit of passing the Summer—to resume his artistic labors."

Governor Banks addressed the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, at Worcester, on Monday. In the course of his speech he argued that crime was much determined by education. While he allowed that crime, to some extent, was a disease, yet it was also true that it was a matter of habit. Idleness, ignorance, want of skill and aptitude, were prolific of crime. Men, for want of something to do, commit a wrong, and from wrong go on to crime. Of the 13,000 criminals in Massachusetts last year, over 5,000 could not read or write.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Sun* says the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Princeton, N. J., 65 years of age, recently preached in the Congregational Church at Egremont, Mass., and on the same day the Rev. Dr. David Smith, of Durham, Conn., his father, over 90 years of age, preached in the Congregational Church at Sheffield, ignorant of the fact that his son was in an adjoining parish.

Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Columbia, Pa., has been awarded $250 by Sir William C. Trevelyn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for an essay on a reform of English orthography, for which he offered prizes about a year ago, open to British and American competition. Prof. H. is to receive an additional $250 in case he extends and publishes his essay.

Margaret Ann Wemple, of Florida, Montgomery County, recently sued Henry Peck, of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, for slander in charging her with unchaste conduct. The action was tried at the Montgomery Circuit, and resulted in a verdict of $1,200 for the plaintiff, with costs.

Mr. James E. Murdoch is at the St. Louis theatre. He is said to be looking out for a farm on the mountains of Missouri, and if he succeeds in obtaining one, will become a resident and cultivator of grapes.

The Hon. John Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, is on a visit to New-Orleans. Immediately after returning to Mobile he will proceed to Washington, whither he has been summoned in order to confer with the Government on Mexican affairs.

The health of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey is so poor that he has been compelled, by advice of his physician, to leave Alabama for the Hot Springs of Arkansas, with a view of recuperating his energies.

Mr. John Mitchel is in Washington, preparing to print his *Southern Citizen* in that locality in December.

Dr. N. S. Jarvis, Surgeon of the United States Army, has been ordered to San Antonio, Texas, as Medical Director of that Military Department.

The late Joseph B. Whall, of Boston, has left bequests to the amount of $10,000 to charitable institutions.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Physicians of eminence and all persons who have used it, are convinced that GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet is one of the best and greatest discoveries of the age. It ranks all abroad from the various humbugs so vauntingly placed before the public, and the proprietors ask that it shall be patronized only in accordance with its merits. By an entirely new process it is made without the admixture of poisonous chemicals, and is medicated in the pulp with four of the best remedies for piles ever known. It is a fact that internal, so-called, remedies cannot cure piles, while people persist in using white and printed paper which are poisonous and *produce* the disease. As a preventive, a palliative, a remedy and a luxury, GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper is, without doubt, an article that recommends itself to universal patronage. It is meeting with unprecedented success, one mill being required to supply the demand. In each sheet of the genuine the name of J. C. GAYETTY will be found water-marked. Sold by druggists throughout the United States. Dépôt, for wholesale and retail, No. 41 Ann-street. Sent by express, by the case or single package, everywhere. 1,000 sheets $1; 500 sheets 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the liver, which furnishes the most essential element of the blood, is irregular in its actions, there is no remedy so immediate, harmless and infallible as these Pills. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEAP, ELEGANT—CHEAP, FASHIONABLE,—Cheap Ladies' Furs, at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 24.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	90¾
[illegible],000	do	90
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..b30	94¼
25,000	do	94⅛
4,000	Ind. State 5s	92
3,000	Virginia 6s	96⅞
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. b..	84
5,000	Erie R. Bds. '75..	42⅛
2,000	ErieR.R.C.B.'71.	41¼
1,000	H.Riv.R.R.1stM.	103
1,000	Ter.H.& Alt.2dM.	46
2,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B.	27¼
1,000	Mil.&Mis.2M10B.	65
6	Am. Ex. Bank	105¾
20	Park Bank	108½
11	Bank of Commerce	104
6	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co	98½
12	Pacific M. S. Co	104½
23	do	104¼
50	do.........s30	104
50	do.........s15.	104½
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R..	24
100	Cum. pref.......b60	23⅛
100	do	23¼
200	do.........b60	23⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¼
[illegible]	do.........b60	83⅜
150	do.........s15	83⅜
100	do	83⅝
[illegible]	do.........b10	83¾
100	do.........b30	83¾
50	Erie Railroad...s60	17¼
100	do.........b60	17⅜
200	do	17⅜
100	do	17⅝
100	Hud. River R. R...	34
25	Harlem R. R	12⅝
50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	31
100	Mich. Cen. R. R...	52¼
50	do	52⅜
50	do	52⅜

200	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s30	22
45	do	22
100	do.........s15	22
100	do.........s10	22
50	M. S. & N.I.G'd Stk.	51¼
12	do	51⅜
25	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	94¼
200	Panama R'd...s60	121½
10	do	121¾
50	Ill. Cen. R'd.....s60	79¼
50	do.........s30	79½
400	do.........s10	80
150	do	80
50	Gal. & Chi. R'd. s60	72
100	do.........s15	72⅝
100	do.........b60	72¾
100	do.........s30	72½
100	do	72¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R..	31⅝
700	do	31⅞
200	do.........b60	31⅞
200	do.........b30	31⅞
200	do.........s7	31¾
200	do.........s60	31⅝
100	Chi. & R. I. R...s15	62¼
200	do.........b60	62½
300	do.........s30	62¼
550	do	62⅜
200	do.........b60	62⅜
50	do.........s10	62¼
100	do.........s15	62⅜
34	do	62½
100	La Cr. & Mil. R.R..	4⅛
100	do	4
4	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	12⅜
25	do	12¼
100	do.........b30	12¼
300	do	12⅛
400	Reading Railroad..	52⅛
500	do.........s10	52

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	United St. 5s,'74.	104¼
15,000	Missouri St. 6s...	90
3,000	Erie R. Cn. bs.'71	42
6,000	Han.& St.J.R.bs.	65
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.b3	93¼
17	Pacific M. S. Co....	104¼
100	do.........b60	104¼
100	Ill. Cent. R. R	80
200	do	79¾
200	do.........b60	79¾
450	N. Y. Cent. R.R....	83⅝
100	do.........s10	83½
50	do.........s30	83½
100	do.........b60	83¾
100	Erie R. R.	17¼
100	do	17⅜
150	Mich. Cent. R.	52½

100	Hudson Riv. R.....	34
100	do.........s60	33½
10	Harlem R. R	12⅝
100	Reading R. R	52
100	do.........s30	51½
50	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	22
100	M. S.& N. I. G. S.s60	50½
100	do	51⅜
25	Panama R. R.	121½
100	Cl. & Toledo R....	31¾
150	do.........b60	31⅞
15	do	32
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	62⅜
100	do.........b60	62½
150	Mil. & Miss. R.....	12
45	do	12⅛

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Mil. C. 7 p. c. bs	43
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	100
1,000	Quincy, Ill. 8s...	60
22,000	Rac.& Miss. R.8s	45
30	Sun M. I. S. '57..	52
980	do.......'53.	72¾
800	do.......'53.	73
1,000	California 7s....	93
1,000	Mem. City 6s....	74⅜
3,000	Mil. & Hor. 8s...	40
3,000	C. St.P.& F. R.8s	15
2,000	L. C. & Mil. R. 7s	27¾
250	Chi. & R. I. R. R..	62⅜

20	Lenox Ins. Co	101
12	Mercantile Ins. Co	118
175	Brook. F. Ins. Co	150
80	Pacific F. Ins. Co.	134
40	Arctic F. Ins. Co.	105½
15	American Guano Co.	$9
5	do.......Scrip	1¾
25	Knick. Stage Co....	35
5	Eighth-av. R. R....	140
40	Am. Ex. Bank	105¾
15	Bk. State of N. Y.	102½
10	Bank of Commerce.	104
10	Mer. M. Ins. Co...	93

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally tame to-day. The speculative feeling was not particularly decided on either side, though as usual on a dull day, the *Bear* account was rather increased than otherwise by contract sales. Encouraged by the success with which two or three of the Western Roads have been sold *short* of late, and the continued adverse reports of the traffic in that direction, the sellers against the future of the market resist every appearance of recovery in Galena and Rock Island, and to-day sold Toledo with some freedom. The two Michigan Stocks are also weak; Michigan Central particularly so. Milwaukee is gradually recovering from the extreme depression of last week. The nearer Roads and their Bonds are fairly supported. Some moderate contracts in New-York Central were put out at 83⅝@½ ℘ cent., but as the certificates of the Stock for Street delivery have become scarce, without any effort on the part of the *Bull* account to make them so, no decided success is made in depressing the prices. The October earnings, as before stated, show a gain over the result of the same month last year, and we learn from Albany that the November business thus far compares favorably with last season. In reference to the February dividend, which we find is already canvassed by parties who wish the stock no good we have the double assurance of its prompt payment at the usual rate of 8 ℘ cent., in the steady policy on this subject of executive management, whose finances are wholly unembarrassed and strong in ready cash, and in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the required net earnings for this object were realized the first three months of the half year. The Panama shares were firm at 121½ ℘ cent. The stock is now within five weeks of another half yearly division at the rate of 12 ℘ cent. Pacific Mail Shares are steady. The Stockholders are generally confident that the few days' delay in the dividend is not to impair the expected 14@15 ℘ cent. The dealings in Reading were less firm than yesterday; the *short* sellers finding the certificates a little easier on the Street. The Coal tonnage for four days of the fiscal week reaches 27,000 tons. The stock closed 51¾@52 ℘ cent. State Stocks were in good request, though a leading operator supplied Missouris freely at 90 ℘ cent., which rate is a fraction lower than yesterday. In Railway Bonds there was no important business. The Erie common Bonds continue in request at the advance of Monday and yesterday; the 75s brought 42⅛ ℘ cent. At the close the market was somewhat irregular. There were buyers for New-York Central at 83½@⅝ ℘ cent., and Rock Island at 62½ ℘ cent. The Central transfers close for the annual election, on the 27th, (Saturday,) to reopen on the 9th December, and the Stock is offered cheaper for the last-named date than for cash.

In Money, the changes are scarcely perceptible. The demand at call is moderate. Discounts rate 4@4½ ℘ cent. for prime short acceptances, and 5@6 ℘ cent. for first-class bills running 90 days to 5@6 months. Lenders are less particular as to time than a week or two ago. Nothing in exchange since the closing of the mail for the *Asia*, and as no packet goes on Saturday, the market is likely to be dull for three or four business days ahead. The steamer to-day took $204,117 in Bullion. The Sub-Treasury since the beginning of the week has disbursed $473,967 in excess of its receipts. Balance this afternoon $6,989,175.

We hear of less movement of Gold to the South this week, though occasional parcels continue to go forward. The Tehuantepec arrival at New-Orleans from California, advises that the Pacific Mail steamer of Nov. 5 left San Francisco with $2,250,000 in Gold, of which $1,600,000, or $1,800,000, will be due here early next week.

The Cotton export from the South this week reaches the large total to Foreign States of 86,000 bales, equivalent to an exchange of $4,500,000.

The following is a Statement of the Earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of October, 1858, compared with its Earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1858—Earnings	$657,727 51
1857—Earnings	647,286 23
Increase	$10,441 28

The young State of Minnesota, it is to be apprehended, is making a bad start with her Public Debt and Railway System. The first regular Legislature voted $5,000,000 in State 7 per cents to the latter, in exchange for a first mortgage lien upon the work, to be represented by Mortgage Bonds of a similar tenor to the Public Debt so exchanged. The Companies have since created a much larger first mortgage, proposing and insisting that the State shall come in, in common with other mortgagees, for her proportion of the Railway Bonds. The Governor, denying this construction of the act, refused at first to issue the State Bonds. He contended that the State should be the exclusive first mortgagee; but the Courts, by *mandamus*, have overruled him; and the Bonds of the State under this compulsory process are soon to be brought upon this market. Other irregularities in their issue have been spoken of, and as, according to the old proverb, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, money lenders had best be assured against the possibility of future legal trouble, before negotiating any other Minnesota State Bonds than those of the small regular issue of $250,000 in 8 per cents issued for strictly State purposes.

The Bullionists at Clinton Hall propose to drive out all Bank-notes below the denomination of $10, by means of the *stamp tax*. They promise that,

> "Among the measures proposed for securing a more uniform and reliable currency, that of suppressing or prohibiting small notes has frequently occupied public attention. Excessive issues of small notes are fraught with evil, and the natural tendency of the power to issue them is always to run into excess, thus driving coin out of use; and too often the loss on such notes falls most heavily upon that portion of the community least able to bear it. To deprive the laborer of his hire, by means of paper money, liable to sudden depreciation, is a crime. All our Governments—National and State—have been appealed to against these paper issues. Some of the States have prohibited notes under $5, but so far there has been no disposition manifested to make the prohibition general throughout the Union."

As mere platitudes on currency reform in general, these remarks call for no particular notice. But from a New-York source they necessarily mean to impeach the small-note currency of *this* State. They mean to say that *here* the public concern is frequently excited for the suppression of small notes; which is not true. They mean to say that *here* the natural tendency of the house of issue is always to run into excess; which is not true. They charge that they drive coin out of use; which is the fault of the popular preference, and not of the currency itself. They charge that *here* the loss on such notes falls most heavily upon that portion of the community least able to bear it; which is not true, since the default of payment is not permitted by our Banking laws to be at any time considerable. It is known to be of very rare occurrence, and cannot fall "heavily" on *any* portion of the community. They insinuate that the State perpetrates a crime upon labor by means of paper money liable to sudden depreciation; which is not true. The paper money of *this* State is the equal of gold in every sense—in the intrinsic security pledged for its prompt redemption, and its uniform value and reliability; trusted by trade and labor at all times, even through the fiercest money panics. They complain that all our Governments, National and State, have been appealed to without effect against these paper issues. No solitary appeal of the sort has been made to the State of New-York, since our present banking laws were perfected, for the sufficient reason that few people in the State are dissatisfied with the system from choice, and none have reason to be on the score of safety. It is finally alleged, and made subject of complaint and demand for reform, that, while some of the States have suppressed notes under five dollars, '*no disposition is manifested to make the prohibition general.*" And why should there be in the State of New-York, where small notes have become, by long habit and superior convenience, almost a necessity—closely interwoven with every local interest, and current on every farm and in all workshops?

The present attack upon our New-York Currency is the less excusable from a New-York source, coming so soon after a money crisis of unexampled severity, through which this Currency passed unscathed. The authors of the pamphlet before us (two at least being Bank Directors) *know* that about eight millions of dollars in Country small notes, on a hundred different Banks, from Buffalo to Montauk, were liquidated, after the crisis, through the City Banks, without the loss of a penny. They *know* that, in the wildest fury of the financial storm, the security of the Country Bank notes of New-York was never seriously disturbed, if at all, and that the City Bank notes, secured in the same way at Albany, were often solicited, by timid depositors, in preference to gold, as being equally safe, more portable and less liable to robbery.

But aside from the specific security for this circulation lodged with the Bank Department of the State, the records of that Department, through the crisis, show the almost universal ability of the Banks themselves to respond to the demands of this almost unexampled emergency. They were able to hold, in reserve, on the eve of the crash, $14,121,018 of their registered circulation, while their securities were left undrawn in the Department. Later in this season of trouble, and after returning $4,941,655 for cancelation, they held in reserve $12,402,303 in their own vaults; the surplus securities remaining undisturbed in the Department. By mutual agreement and to serve a mutual convenience, the further sum of $7,940,000 was held for country account by the City Banks. Every dollar of this, with 6 ℘ cent. interest, was paid; most of it in advance of the terms of arrangement.

The following memoranda, which were kindly furnished a few days since from the Bank Department, will verify what we have just said of the Currency movement through the late crisis. From the same authentic source we learn that about 67 ℘ cent., or two-thirds, of the New-York circulation is below the denomination of Ten Dollars. The conventicle at Clinton Hall, therefore, virtually propose to drive out something like twenty millions of their own *State* currency by invoking the *stamp tax* of the *Federal* Government.

MEMORANDA FROM BANK DEPARTMENT.

Circulation issued to Free Banks and outstanding Oct. 1, 1857	$28,429,522
Circulation issued to Incorporated Banks and outstanding Oct. 1, 1857	12,814,400
Total circulation issued and outstanding Oct 1, 1857	$41,243,922
Actual circulation as per Quarterly Report of Sept. 26, 1857	27,122,904
Circulation in vaults of the Banks	$14,121,018
Circulation issued to Free Banks and outstanding Jan. 1, 1858	$24,200,072
Circulation issued to Incorporated Banks and outstanding Jan. 1, 1858	12,102,195
Total circulation outstanding Jan. 1, 1858	$36,302,267
Actual circulation as per Quarterly Report of Sept. 26, 1857	23,899,964
Circulation in vaults of the Banks	$12,402,303
Total circulation outstanding Oct. 1, 1857	$41,243,922
Total circulation outstanding Jan. 1, 1858	36,302,267
Decrease in outstanding circulation issued from Bank Department	$4,941,655
Actual circulation as per Report of Sept. 26, 1857	$27,122,904
Actual circulation as per Report of Dec. 26, 1857	23,899,964
Actual decrease of notes in circulation	$3,222,940

Reform in Finance and Banking.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Every man to his trade," as NAPOLEON the First said to his Jehu, as he gave back "the ribbons," after overturning his vehicle by his own driving.

We are reminded of this anecdote in reading the report of the gentlemen who have recently undertaken *to do* the subject of Finance and Banking at their *soirées* in Astor-place.

They tell us Sir ROBERT PEEL'S project has failed. Why? Because he failed to engraft, in 1844, their ideas on his bill, providing for the better management of the Bank of England. But Sir ROBERT PEEL did the best he could, in that unenlightened period of the Christian Era, and, considering his imperfect knowledge of Finance, Banking, and the universal laws of trade, did pretty well!

Now, while no man in his senses will pretend that we have as perfect a system of banking as could, by any possibility, be devised, or as we may attain to even in this century, yet we do claim that lawmakers, bankers and other practical men combined, have contrived as good a system for us as exists in the world—quite as unexceptionable a code as the dry-goods dealers, or commercial men, have for the basis of their transactions—one that works practically with less loss to the community than their operations, even if occasionally a bank does fail. This, however, is only by the way, and is thrown in rather as an offset for the Committee's theorizing and fault-finding.

But there are assertions in that report which convey anything but a true statement of facts. We will now only notice one of them, and perhaps take up others more at our leisure:

It says, that:

> "Fifteen months ago, the Banks of this City extended their loans to $122,000,000; with the then existing amount of their capital and specie reserve, this aggregate of loans infused into our currency, about $80,000,000 of the credit element in the form of deposits and circulation on a specie basis of $12,000,000, or nearly 7, the credit element, for 1 of coin."

But what are the facts?

Calling the loans as stated			$122,000,000
The capital paid in	$65,000,000		
Reserved profits on hand.	8,000,000		
The specie as stated	12,000,000	give	85,000,000
Leaves			$37,000,000

instead of $80,000,000 as stated in the report, or about 3 of the credit element to 1 of coin, instead of 7 as those gentlemen loosely state it. Figures have an old-fashioned way of telling the truth, if you only give them a fair chance to speak out! And surely *the truth* is quite as much as either merchant or banker cares to hear spoken of last year's history.

Nov. 23, 1858. A BANKER.

The Canals of New-York—Tide Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of November, in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	38,914	318,863	48,625	204,512
1858	72,327	158,038	110,293	286,525
Increase.	33,413	Dec. 160,825	Inc. 61,668	Inc. 82,013

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	749,888	4,700,254	5,494,936	1,434,055
1858	1,801,709	7,980,391	6,489,585	3,247,781
Increase	1,051,821	3,280,137	994,649	1,813,726

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of Flour in 1858 is equal to 1,707,848 bbls.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 21.
Flour, bbls	1,047,475	749,888	1,801,709
Wheat, bush	10,981,777	4,700,254	7,980,391
Corn, bush	10,095,374	5,494,936	6,489,585
Barley, bush	1,852,767	1,434,055	3,247,781
Rye, bush	1,487,757	174,402	489,610
Oats, bush	5,111,794	2,491,336	4,563,271
Pork, bbls	89,870	11,139	37,400
Beef, bbls	41,255	10,735	42,895
Cheese, lbs	5,223,600	2,931,100	7,978,000
Butter, lbs	2,785,641	1,091,300	2,830,500
Lard, lbs	7,050,600	594,300	3,899,700
Bacon, lbs	7,759,700	1,985,700	3,157,600
Wool, lbs	2,890,400	1,624,700	2,804,000

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 23.

The following is the (official) statement of the amount of Grain in store at the different elevators in this city, Saturday evening, Nov. 13th:

Red Winter Wheat, bush	161,976
White Wheat, bush	118,966
Chicago Spring, bush	28,810
Milwaukee club, bush	27,005
Stump tail	24,724
Corn, bush	115,009
Oats, bush	17,639
Barley, bush	50,423
Rye, bush	4,204
Total bushels	548,766

There are four cargoes of 69,097 bushels afloat in the creek, which would make the total of grain here 617,863 bushels.

FLOUR—The stock in store at this port is very much reduced, the total amount aggregating about 20,000 bbls., a considerable portion of which is held out of market. Prices since Tuesday last have advanced about 25c. ℘ bbl., while the demand has, for the most part, been confined to the better grades. The amount brought forward by lake last week was 40,592 bbls., and the amount shipped hence by canal 21,082 bbls. Besides this amount, a large portion was consigned to the Central Railroad and other parties for through shipment, by reason of which the amount in store has not materially increased. The total amount reported as having been sold in the meantime, foots up 5,700 bbls., closing yesterday at $4 87½@$5 for Superfine; $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice brands extra Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Canadian; and $5 75@$6 for double Extra.

WHEAT—With a fair local and interior demand, prices since Tuesday last have advanced 2c.@3c. on some varieties, closing firm. The receipts for the week were 265,540 bushels, being about the same as that during the previous one, both being far below the corresponding week of last year. The amount sent forward by canal was 207,928 bushels, leaving 57,612 bushels in store.

CORN—The New-York market since Tuesday last has, on the whole, ruled very dull, and this feeling has been communicated to our own market—prices in the meantime closing a shade easier, but not quotably lower. The total receipts for the week were 24,181 bushels, and the shipments by canal during the same time, 33,179 bushels.

OATS—With a limited stock offering, prices since our last have advanced full 5c. ℘ bushel, market closing firm, with an upward tendency. Receipts for the week 19,309 bushels; shipments same time 25,751 bushels, showing that the amount in store has been drawn upon 6,442 bushels to meet the export demand.

BARLEY—The demand is somewhat better than that noted in our last, although still very moderate. Prices are without change. Receipts for the week 10,921 bushels; shipments same time, 3,573 bushels.

FREIGHTS—By lake are better, 5c.@6c. being the going rates for Wheat and Corn from Chicago and Milwaukee to this port. Carriers declined making contracts for through freight by canal early last week. Some few boats have since been loading for Albany at 9c, for Corn; 10c. for Wheat, and 35c. for Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. BLEECKER sold for Mr. HORATIO N. CARR house and lot No. 59 East Twenty-third-street, 100 feet East of Fourth-avenue, on the North side of the street, being one of a row with 20 feet court yards in front; house 20x60 feet, lot 110 feet deep, three stories brick, and in good order, but of course not a new house; bought by C. H. TODD for $11,450.

Messrs. RAYNER & BLACKWELL report the sale of two lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-eight-street, for $3,500 per lot.

Mr. A. C. LOOMIS reports the sale for RAFAEL RAFAEL, Esq., of one lot on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, commencing 225 feet east from the Sixth-avenue, for $10,500, purchased by Mr. KENDULL for the purpose of erecting a superior English basement brown-stone front house, for one of our prominent physicians. The house to cost from $15,000 to $20,000—the above price seems to be a large one, yet the location is desirable, and it is said there are not more than six or seven lots now for sale in this block, and that no more can be purchased for the same money.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; prices firmer; sales 1,700 bbls. Little doing in WHEAT; sales 1,100 bush. at $1 21 for Amber; $1 40 for Genesee, and $1 35 for White Michigan. CORN very dull; Western Mixed at 72½c.@74c; sales 3,000 bush. No improvement in demand for BARLEY; prices unchanged; sales 6,000 bush. ordinary State on private terms; 2,700 bush. Monroe County, a fair article, at 85c. OATS unchanged; sales 2,500 bush. State at 49c., measure, and 4,000 Canada East at 52c., weight. RYE—Sales 1,700 bush. at 70c. for 56 lbs. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 22½c., to arrive.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; demand confined to home trade; no change in quotations; sales 500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Ohio, Indiana and Canadian; $5 75 for double extras. WHEAT in limited demand, market steady; sales 5,200 bushels Racine Club, at 88c.; 2,400 bushels choice white Wisconsin, at $1 20. CORN dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bushels, at 62½c. Nothing doing in other Grains. Rates nominal. WHISKY firm, at 21c. DRESSED HOGS selling at $5 50@$6. *Receipts in the last 24 hours*—12,700 bbls. Flour; 16,850 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Shipments*—23,860 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand for interior, Eastern and local trade; sales 700 bbls., at $4 50 for good State; $4 75@$5 for common grades of extra Oswego brands. WHEAT without change; sales 10,000 bushels, at 75c. for Chicago Spring; $1 12½ for red Indiana, and $1 06 for a small lot of Canada Club. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. No receipts by Lake. *Canal Exports*—3,400 bbls. Flour; 4,800 bushels Wheat; 4,500 bushels Oats; 350 bushels Peas. Canal navigation is clear, and a few boats are leaving for tide-water. The rates are unchanged. Weather mild.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 50 for those averaging 200 lbs. Receipts, to-day, 14,000. PROVISIONS lower. MESS PORK $16 50; GREEN MEATS, 5c.@7c.@8c. LARD in barrels 10½c. with a good demand. WHISKY advanced to 21c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull at 59c. CORN declined 3c.@5c. OATS firm. *Receipts to-day*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. We quote middling fair at 11⅜c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

COTTON firm and unchanged; sales to-day 1,300 bales. FLOUR advanced 12½c. CORN advanced; sales of mixed at 72c. Sterling Exchange 107⅝. Drafts on New-York, at 60 days, 1¾ ℘ cent., and at sight 1 ℘ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR firm, with a better inquiry. WHEAT active at $1 40@$1 44 for white and $1 25@$1 30 for red. CORN—old active; new dull. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY 24½c.@25c. for Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN dull. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY irregular, Ohio 23½c.@24c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

COTTON market active; sales to-day 3,000 bales at 11c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 26; Morris Canal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania R., 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Dec. 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Arago	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
FROM EUROPE.			
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 7
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	Nov. 11
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 17
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 20
Weser	Bremen	New-York	Nov. 20
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Washington	New-York	San Juan	Dec. 4
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 6
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Dec. 12
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Dec. 1
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Nov. 27
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Dec. 4

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Zingara, from Calcutta—Jno. Baldwn, of New-York; Wm. B. Aldrich, of Boston; Geo. P. Abbott, of Beverly.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. Tuzo and lady, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Lightbourne, Mr. Mitchell.

In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Ganh, Miss Bunsby, Capt. Rice, (late of brig Flora,) Capt. Anderson, (late of schr. Castillo,) Mr. Wiener, Mr. Tufton.

In brig Harriet Hallock, from Para—Saml. G. Pond, of Salem.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Asia, for Liverpool—Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, Mrs. De Lancey, Miss Emily J. Pierrepont, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Carr; Messrs. L. Lander, Port-au-Platte; Desmagures, Paris; C. F. Maatsch, Port-au-Platte; Madame J. Neilsier, Texas; Miss Carey, England; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Galt, C. W.; Mrs. Whittemore, Mrs. Bedient, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. John Wheelwright, New-York; J. L. Riker, Jr., do.; David Law, Hamilton, C. W.; George Croshaw, London; Franklin E. James, New-York; Andrew Smith, do.; the Rev. Thomas Graves Law, England; Alexander Guiterman, New-York; John Ross, Montreal; Stephen S. Remak, U. S. Consul to Trieste, Philadelphia; C. Tobson, Pedro Lopez, W. Hirschorn, New-York; T. McMullen, New-York; H. Burden, Troy; Major McDowell, do.; Wm. Shipman, H. Unger, New-York; the Rev. A. McNab, D.D., and son, Bowmansville, Canada; Manuel Cordova, Guayabuil; H. McC. Barklie, New-York; David Bannerman, Montreal; John R. Kruger, London; Oswald Farl, Liverpool; Wm. Burns, New-York; Sir Allan N. McNab, Hamilton, C. W.; Mrs. Charles Parker, New-York; John W. Farrell, Philadelphia; George D. Parish, do.; S. L. Amy, England; Wm. Resch, Miss Williams, New-York.; F. Perregaux, H. Perregaux, New-York; Parkin Lee, England; James Sinclair, London: Charles E. Bruel, Henry Zinn, New-York. Total 55.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—Miss L. Lewis, Tarrytown; Miss L. Drekger, Miss M. F. Dredger and Miss Kate Dredger, Williamsburg; Mr. F. Freel, Brooklyn; C. Biell, Prussia; T. L. Hutchinson, Canada; Mrs. Dibotson, 2 children and servant. Staten Island; Miss M. Price. New-York; Miss Wells, Chicago; Mrs. Muir, do.; Mrs. E. Goldworthy, David Wells, lady and child, New-York; Mrs. Bowman, Boston; Miss J. Hodge, Canada; J. G. Sibbalt, Philadelphia; H. Reynolds, New-York; Wm. Dinarddie, do.; the Rev. J. W. Parsons, do.; the Rev. J. H. Orbison and lady, do.; Harry Freeman and lady, do.; James Wilson, do.; Charles E. Stubbs, do.; Captain Robert Dean, Philadelphia; Alex. Graham, Canada; Walter Palmer and lady, Miss Babbidge, Glasgow; A. Black, do. Total 36, and 138 in steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—James Adger, Mrs. Morris, Miss S. Morris, Miss. M. Whaley, L. W. Fairchild, G. C. Easterbrook, Miss Easterbrook, Miss Heag, H. Fox, B. Baron, L. C. Taber, F. Luthin, J. Grant, F. Von Lauten, Miss Haffey, Miss J. Wall, F. Davinson, F. C. Bonner, M. K. Manwarring, Samuel Baker, Chas. Gilbert, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Fripp and child, Mrs. Barnes, D. Carolin, E. G. Talbot and lady, A. G. Graves, C. K. Smith, E. C. Quick, N. F. Smith, A. T. Thorp and lady, Mrs. Mears and 2 children, Miss Mears, Miss A. Irving, Mrs. Read, Mrs. S. Carrington and son, Mrs. Andre, child and servant, W. F. Barton, Mrs. Maddocks, F. Greenman, A. Suchall, O. H. Sontag and lady, Geo. Lott, Thos. Carman, M. Smith, D. Gilmartin, Wm. Holts, W. Cox, Mr. Freeland, G. E. Lair, T. A. Chapman, G. A. Lindsley, R. T. Cameron, L. D. Baxter, John M. Carson, and 125 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—Mrs. Thompson, Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Bellamy, Miss Haberdham, Mrs. C. Huntington, Mrs. Captain Hartstene, sister and servant, Miss Pendergras, and sister, B. R. Davis, H. J. Stewart, D. W. Shepherdson and lady, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Moutagne and child, H. Busher, P. D. Froeleign, Mr. & Mrs. Multer, H. J. Becker, C. Thompson, T. J. B. Root, Miss Gilbert, Z. Myers, Lieut. Kirtland, S. C. McCorkle, G. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. F. Santermeister, Mrs. Mathewson and son, M. Neidy, the Rev. Mr. Scullen, Miss Elliot, Wm. Ford, L. Althop, J. A. Freeman, H. P. Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hrandring, Miss G. Gardner, and 60 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—B. Pangston, C. H. Howe, D. Ackerman, A. Ackerman, Mr. Bottemer, J. M. Somers, J. Williams, A. Rennalls, W. C. Graham, J. A. Woodward, W. H. Gibbons, Miss Pomeroy, Miss E. F. Hinton, Thomas Spencer, lady and servant, two Misses Spencer, Mrs. Wm. Snyder and two children, Miss Snyder, Mrs. Wayne, John Ackerman, lady and two children, P. Ackerman and child, Mrs. J. Cassel, R. K. Hutchings, E. R. Grigg, Mrs. Hine and two children, J. E. Savage, D. Ackerman, Thomas C. Simes, Joseph Titttman, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 58 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises... 9 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 08 | Gov. Island.11 57 | Hell Gate.... 1 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam.

Steamers Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Albany, Wells, Boston, master; Dawn, Wood, New-Bedford, ——.

Ships J. W. Fannin, Briggs, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Charlemagne, Brown, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; W. Tapscott, Bell, Mobile, Tapscott & Co.

Bark Lamplighter, Wilson, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Burlington, Keene, Charleston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Honduras, Bates, Belize, F. Alexander.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.,) Campbell, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Sabine, Day, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; J. W. Flanner, Dacy, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; M. J. Kennedy, Harris, Elizabeth City, Davis & Holmes; Medium, (Br.,) Gisenhauf, Port au-Platte, Thos. Winniett; Deborah, Wensmore, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Ella, Marston, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; B. Strong, Hawkins, St. Thomas, W. I., H. S. Vining; Stampede, Lewis, Galveston, G. A. Ferris; Neptune's Bride, Gillert, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Hallock, Providence, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Tornado, Mumford, Callao, via St. Ambrose Island 67 ds., in ballast to Wm. T. Frost. Nov. 14, lat. 26 58, lon. 67 40, spoke schr. Kate Weston, from Buenos Ayres for New-York. Nov. 18, lat. 31 27, lon. 71 48, passed a New-York ship, showing a red, white, and blue signal, with O. L. in it. Nov. 21, lat. 37, lon. 72, passed an Am. ship, bd. N., showing a blue flag, with a white circle, and a red B. or P. in it.

Ship Zingara, Swift, Calcutta June 1, and Mauritius Aug. 26, with mdse. to Wm. A. Sale & Co.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 217 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Mendi, Bryant, Gambia, W. C. A., Oct. 17, with nuts, &c., to Johnson, Smith & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Sld. in co. with Anglo-Saxon, of and for Boston. Supplied them with our chief officer, to navigate her home, they having lost all hands by fever except the captain's clerk. Has experienced severe and steady N. W. gales since leaving the trades; lost spars, split sails.

Bark Algonquin, Gibbs, Shanghae June 12, Timos Aug. 10, with teas, silks, wool, &c., to Harbeck & Co. Has been 21 ds. west of the Bermudas, with constant westerly and northerly winds. Nov. 18, passed a large ship stg. S. W., with black diamond in her foretopsail.

Bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to H. Becher & Graves. Sld. in co. with brig Wanderer, for Boston.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Watlington, Bermuda 9th inst., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has experienced a succession of N. W. and westerly gales.

Brig Caura, Pescud, Rio Janeiro Oct. 2, with coffee to M. M. Freeman. Sld. in co. with brig Yankee Blade and others. Vessels left reported previously. Has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras; a heavy hurricane from N. N. E. to N. W. Oct. 15, off Cape St. Augustine, saw a bark, supposed the New Light, of Baltimore, stg. S. W. Oct. 16, off Pernambuco, spoke French ship Empress of Brazil, (since lost, captain and crew brought to this port.) Oct. 24, lat. 7 29 N., lon. 42 29, spoke schr. Emily Keith, from Rio Oct. 1 for New-York. Oct. 28, lat. 8 27 N., lon. 43 37, spoke brig La Grange, from Rio Oct. 3 for New-York. Oct. 29, lat. 11 57, lon 46 43, again spoke the brig La Grange and schr. Emily Keith. Nov. 9, during a heavy squall from S. S. W., ran into and killed a large sperm whale, who came near breaking our upper rail with his tail.

Brig La Grange, Amidon, Montevideo Aug. 30, via Rio Janeiro Oct. 2, with hides, hair, &c., to John Gallop. Oct. 17, Pernambuco bearing S. W., spoke ship Planter, from Callao for New-York 40 ds. out. No date, lat. 7 37 S., lon. 34 35, spoke bark May Queen, 21 ds. from Baltimore for New Orleans. Oct. 23, lat. 6 N., lon. 42 28, spoke schr. Emily Keith, from Rio for New-York. Nov. 21, lat. 37 50, lon. 68 50, spoke bark Cossack, of Boston, from Shanghae for New-York, 5 months out—reported having been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. The La Grange has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy weather.

Brig Laura, (Braz.,) Petterson, Maranham Oct. 22, with hides, &c., to Burdett & Noble. Left no Am. vessels in port. The L. has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Beatrice, (of Harrington,) Small, Salt Cay, T. I., Nov. 4, with salt to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage. 9th inst., lat. 31 30, lon. 74 59, carried away fore-yard, split sails, &c.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Berry, Trinidad, Cuba, 23 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman.

Brig Magnet, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Turk's Island Oct. 23, with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Adele, Byers, Charleston 12 ds., with cotton, rice, and flour to Koppisch & Clark. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochrane, Windsor 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, N. P., Nov. 11, with coffee, logwood, and sponge to J. R. Bacon. 23d inst., about 9 A. M., saw three large schooners ashore at the Woodlands. The A. experienced heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Harriet Hallock, Barton, Para 32 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Noble. Sld. in co. with brig Henrico, for Salem. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mariner, (Br.,) Atkinson, Turk's Island 8th inst., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. 11th inst., lat. 29, lon. 73 30, saw a 3-masted schr., bound S., showing a white signal, with letters R. W. in it.

Brig Henry Laurens, Johnson, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Elvira Allen, Clark, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig John H. Jones, Mills, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Ava, Perry, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Eneas, Sweeting, Nassau 8th inst., with fruit to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, P. R., Nov. 4, with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. Nov. 22, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. Genl. Scott, from St. Mary's for Bath, Me.; was 29 ds. out, and short of provisions—supplied them with bread, &c.

Schr. Sally Mears, (of Yorktown, Va.,) Richardson, Jacmel 32 ds., with coffee, &c., to Habicht & Thackery, of Boston. Nov. 21, off Absecom, in a gale from N. E., lost from the bowsprit, John Hodgins, seaman, of Virginia.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Kelly, Hallowell, Me., 6 ds., with heading to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Red Eagle, Clark, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. 20th inst., off Cape Hatteras, during a heavy gale, Wm. Smith, of Liverpool, seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond 6 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Mary Emma, Holtze, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Manchester, Chichester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Julia Rogers, Perkins, Porto Rico, via Newport 3 ds., where she put in, in distress, with sugar to master.

Schr. Hurd, Wood, Portsmouth, N. H., 6 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulse, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. George & Emma, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Curtis, Faine, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. E. Davidson, Long, Provincetown 2 ds., with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. John A. Dix, Allen, Harwich, fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Tivano, Low, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Star, ——, Washington, N. C., naval stores.

Schr. Caroline, Chick, Saco 4 ds., heading to order.

Schr. T. H. Thompson, Jones, Salem, with mdse.

Schr. T. B. Brown, Nickerson, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Larkin, Churbuck, Wareham, in ballast.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Paine, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Errickson, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Lion, Hix, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with mdse. to master.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, with mdse.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, from N. to N. N. W.

Below.

Bark Sarah Bell, 17 ds. from Matanzas.—(By pilot-boat Christian Bergh, No. 16.)

Brig S. Sampson, from West Indies.—(By pilot-boat Jane.)

Brig Enterprise, Grindle, Marseilles Sept. 26.

Sailed.

Steamships Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool; Glasgow, (Br. screw,) Thompson, Glasgow; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c. Ships Neptune's Favorite, Emmerton, San Francisco; Margaret Evans, Warner, London. Brig Flora, (Brem.,) Kassebohn, Kingston.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24—Arr. ships Young Sam, from Havre; Silas Greenman, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Nov. 24—Arr. in Hampton Roads, brig Yankee Blade, from Rio, with coffee.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24—Arr. bark Pilgrim, of New-York, Hallock, from Mobile, from Providence.

Miscellaneous.

OUTWARD BOUND.—The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, left yesterday for Liverpool, with 55 passengers and $204,117 in specie. The steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow, also left yesterday, and carried 36 cabin and 183 steerage passengers—total, 219.

The Comet, an elegant New-York clipper-built ship, is advertised by W. T. Coleman & Co. to sail on the 4th of December for San Francisco. She is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River. The Comet was built by W. H. Webb, expressly for the California trade, and has made the passage in 102 days, and from San Francisco to New-York in 76 days, always delivering her cargoes in prime condition. Shippers are invited to inspect the ship.

Supplement No. 15, of Messrs. Root, Anthony & Co.'s New-York Marine Register has been issued for Nov. 20, containing a list of 20 ships, 15 barks, 16 brigs, and 20 schooners, not before enrolled or registered.

LOSS OF SCHOONER CASTILLO, OF DIGBY, N. S.—Capt. Anderson, of the above schooner, came passenger in the brig Alma, arrived to-day from Nassau, N. P., and reports that on the 17th October, on his passage from Jeremie for Boston, with a cargo of logwood and coffee, and during a heavy gale, went ashore on Cat Island and became a total loss. Captain and crew saved. A small portion of her materials, with about 100 bags coffee and cocoa, was saved. Capt. A. also reports that on the same night he went ashore he saw a bark close by, and has no doubt that she also went ashore, and supposes at Eleuthera, from the fact that the bodies of a man and woman were found on that shore the following day, and apparently just drowned. The bodies had the appearance of being passengers, and of wealth, as there was found upon them a great deal of valuable jewelry. About the same time a vessel, unknown, went ashore at Abacoa.

A SPANISH BRIG FOUNDERED, AND AFTERWARDS FLOATED ASHORE.—Capt. Welch, of the schooner Mary Alice, which arrived to-day from Ponce, P. R., makes the following report concerning the loss of the Spanish brig Consuelo: About October 1, the Spanish brig Consuelo, for Ponce, P. R., with a cargo of flour, wine, &c., foundered and went down, off the "Dead Men's Chest," an island only nine miles from the port of destination, her captain and crew only having time to save themselves in the boats. But, singular to relate, the third day after her going down, and opposite to the harbor of Ponce, a mast began gradually to rise above the water, and *the brig* actually worked herself up on a reef, so as to save part of her cargo and all her sails and rigging. The Spanish authorities have arrested the whole crew, for an investigation, and sent them to St. Johns.

Capt. Merritt, one of the Board of Underwriters' Agents, arrived this morning, and reports that the three schooners ashore on Deal Beach are high and dry among the bushes. They are all in ballast.

We are informed, by a telegraphic dispatch from California, via New-Orleans Nov. 22, that the ship General Cushing (previously reported) is a total loss.

The brig Flora, that was ashore near Nassau, was got off on the 11th inst., after discharging her cargo.

MINOT'S LIGHTHOUSE.—We learn from Captain James Dolliver, pilot, that work on this Lighthouse has ceased for the season, on account of the uncertainty of the weather. It is 11½ feet high above the surface of the rock, and is composed of six layers of stone, built around iron piles. The first layer is 18 inches, and the others two feet, and all are said to be as solid as the rock upon which they rest; even the cement is as hard as the stone itself. Captain Dolliver says that the structure is ocean-proof in any weather.—*Boston Traveller.*

Shipping at Montevideo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTEVIDEO, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

Since my last, on 30th ult., I have nothing worth relating, and shall confine myself to a mere shipping report.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9, schr. Schrimp, from Newburyport, in ballast.

Nov. 9, bark Vigo, from New-York, with lumber.

Nov. 14, bark J. C. Brune, from Baltimore, flour, &c.

The above-named vessels and the following are

IN PORT.

Brigs Fanny Oaksmith; La Grange, ldg. hides for the United States; bark Q. D., do.; ship Peerless, disg.; barks Rolla, do.; Maria, for Rosario in a few days; ship St. Louis, for Buenos Ayres.

U. S. brig Perry still remains in port.

I shall write you per English packet, giving you, as in my last, prices current, &c., and all important news.

Yours, &c., MONTEVIDEO.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—Bremen bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, Oct. 25, lat. 52 33, lon. 28 20.

Arabian—Br. ship, from Callao for Cork, 33 ds. out, Oct. 9, lat. 52 48 S., lon. 57 06.

B. Colcord—bark, from Boston for Trinidad, Nov. 1, lat. 15 25, lon. 57.

Borneo—brig, of Jacksonville, from New-York for Porto Rico, no date, lat. 29 36, lon. 67 20.

Brothers—brig, Oct. 28, lat. 15 30, lon. 48.

Flirt—pilot-boat, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, Oct. 20, lat. 7 30 N., lon. 37 W.

Heidelburg—ship, bd. N. E., Nov. 12, lat. 33, lon. 70 30.

James Russell—Br. ship, bd. S., exchanged signals with, Oct. 28, lat. 10 02 S., lon. lon. 32 03 W.

Ocean—Bremen ship, from Bremen for Boston, Nov. 1, lat. 46 48, lon. 39 22.

Martha's Vineyard—bark, from New-York for Charleston, Nov. 22, lat. 36 05, lon. 74 25.

Richard Cobden—ship, bound N. E., Nov. 13, lat. 34, lon. 72.

Rosway Belle—Br. brig, under jury-masts, having been dismasted Oct. 20, in the Gulf, Nov. 4, lat. 24, lon. 66.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 8, brig May Queen, of Philadelphia, disg.; schr. Sarah Burton, for Boston, ldg., and others before reported.

At Gambia, Oct. 17, brig Water Witch, of Boston, Skinner. The brig Trenton, of Salem, sld. 11th for Sierra Leone.

At Ponce, P. R., Nov. 4, bark Grampus, Cunningham, for Wilmington, N. C., soon, in ballast; schr. Mohawk, Staples, for Baltimore, do.

At Bermuda, Nov. 9, brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, fm. New-York, just arr.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Nov. 1, bark Seaman's Bride, from New-York, just arr.

At Jacmel, Oct. 22, brig Ocean Bird, for Boston soon; schr. Alexander M., for New-York, do.

At Goree, Oct. 15, brig Rockingham, of Salem.

At Para, Oct. 23, brig Adelphi, to load for New-York.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Arr. at Honolulu, Sept. 28, brig Glencoe, Holmes, 20 ds. from Port Oregon. Cld. 24th, Am. wh. ship Brooklyn, Rose, New-Zealand and home; 25th, Am. wh. ships Draper, Sandford, for New-Zealand; Rainbow, Halsey, for Zealand. In port, Sept. 29, Golden Eagle, Harding, up for New-Bedford; E. F. Willets, Holmes, do., New-London; Skylark, Collapsbee, do., New-Bedford; West Wind, Baxter, do. do.; John Marshall, Hooper, do. San Francisco; Flying Dart, Freeman; Glencoe, Holmes, disg. lumber; Polar Star, Weeks; Jefferson, Hunting; Ripple, Chadwick; and Architect, Fish.

Arr. at Hilo, Sept. 1, Florida, Fish, N. B., from Kodiack and Bristol Bay, 700 Wh., 7,000 bone; 4th, Omega, Whalon, F. H., from Arctic, 140 wh., 1,000 bone; Martha, Manchester, F. H., from do., clean. The above vessels had sailed to cruise, and at latest advices (Sept. 20) no foreign vessel was in port.

Arr. at Lahaina, Sept. 18, bark Iris, Bolles, from Kodiack, 100 sp., 600 wh.; 475 wh., 5,000 bone, this season; 19th, ship Omega, Whalon, from Hilo; 22d, ship George Washington, Brightman, from Kodiack and Bristol Bay, 70 sp., 110 wh.; 110 wh. this season; 25th, ship Tahmaroo, Robinson, F. H., 1,100 wh., 12,000 bone.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—Arr. ship Lamar, fm. Charleston.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO RIBBON BUYERS,

TO CLOSE THE FALL SEASON,

FROM THE CASH RIBBON HOUSE,

NO. 116 CHAMBERS-ST..............JNO. FARRELL.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.

THE LAST CHANCE OF THE SEASON

FOR BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

WE BOUGHT THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CARTONS BEAUTIFUL RIBBONS
AT WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE OF KOBBE & CORLIES.

THESE GOODS CONSIST OF

RIBBONS GROSEILLES,

STRIPED PLAID OMBRE,

PLAIN TAFFETA, VELVET AND SATIN RIBBONS;

ALSO NOS. 4, 5 AND 6 FANCY RIBBONS.

ADAPTED ESPECIALLY FOR EMBROIDERY TRIMMING OF ALL KINDS.

WE DO NOT INTEND TO CARRY OVER ANY FALL STOCK.

IT IS NOT "OUR MODE" OF DOING BUSINESS.

"QUICK SALES" AND NO "OLD STOCK."

THIS IS THE MODERN SYSTEM

OF

WORKING THE RIBBON TRADE.

QUICK SALES. LIGHT PROFITS.

AND

GOOD VALUE FOR CASH.

NO OLD STOCK.

CASH RIBBON HOUSE,

116 CHAMBERS-ST., JOHN FARRELL,

THE TOTAL OF OUR THIS WEEK'S OFFERING

CONSISTS OF

600 CARTONS

NEW, CHOICE, AND DESIRABLE

RIBBONS.

THE LAST GRAND CHANCE OF THE FALL SEASON.

TWO HUNDRED CARTONS

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNET MATERIALS, &c., &c.

AT HALF PRICE.

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Including a new line of fancy cap and head-dress ribbons,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CASH RIBBON HOUSE,
NO. 116 CHAMBERS-ST. JNO. FARRELL.

THE LAST CHANCE.

FIGURES!	FIGURES!	FIGURES!
RIBBONS—job lots—	$0 50 per piece	Worth $1 00
RIBBONS—job lots—	0 75 per piece	Worth 1 50
RIBBONS—job lots—	1 00 per piece	Worth 2 00
RIBBONS—job lots—	1 25 per piece	Worth 2 50
RIBBONS—job lots—	1 50 per piece	Worth 3 00
RIBBONS—job lots—	1 75 per piece	Worth 3 50
RIBBONS—job lots—	2 00 per piece	Worth 4 00
RIBBONS—job lots—	2 25 per piece	Worth 4 50
RIBBONS—job lots—	2 50 per piece	Worth 5 25

Improved in styles, quality and color, with the remnants of 50 BROKEN CARTONS.

WE STICK TO OUR TEXT.
OUR HIGHEST PRICE IN JOB LOTS

IS STILL "$2 50 PER PIECE"—COST "$5 25 TO IMPORT."

NO OLD STOCK.

We intend to have "no old stock." We therefore invite every citizen and stranger in the ribbon trade

"TO VISIT US" AND "BE CONVINCED."

Every "motto of ours," "advertised or otherwise," IS A LIVING FACT.

To avoid "old stock," the closing out prices of the season WILL CONVERT EVERY SKEPTIC.

Our entire Fall stock "is now offered to the trade," including PURCHASES AT THE "LAST AUCTION SALES," AT PRICES

ASTOUNDING AND ASTONISHING.

THE LAST CHANCE.

VELVET RIBBONS. VELVET RIBBONS.

AT 55 PER CENT. DISCOUNT,
OR
45 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

"We cannot help this." "We got the goods cheap," and 'tis a duty we owe to the public to sell them cheap, and we will do so,

PERFECTLY REGARDLESS OF THEIR INTRINSIC VALUE.

CASH RIBBON HOUSE.

NO. 116 CHAMBERS-ST. JOHN FARRELL.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.